AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE

OF

CENTRAL PARK

AND

LAKE STREET

PROPERTY,

At Auction,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.

Being Subdivision of part of the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying north and fronting on Lake-st., and west of and fronting on Central Park; the Homestead of John Davlin, Esq., and known as the "Four-Mile House Property."

In this Subdivision there are 20 Elegant Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 178 feet, and 19 Lots fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than two minutes' walk from Central Park Depot. Of all the choice property fronting the Park, in Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in five equal annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved security.

A Special Train of Cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and returning at 4:30 p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale, or take a ride to Central Park. All are invited.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the property.

148 MICHIGAN-AV.

FRAME BUILDING

At Auction,

For Account of Whom it May Concern.

We will sell at auction, on Monday morning, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clk, on the premises, the Building situate 148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

Containing About 45,000 Feet of Lumber.

A party buying said building at last sale having failed to complete the purchase.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS

Please note and positive sale at auction of over 800 cases

Boots and Shoes,

BOOTS, GAITERS, and SLIPPERS, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesroom,

85 and 87 Market-st.

Sale will not be stayed, as every case must be sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction.

MESSRS. D. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S

Large Importation of

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH

Bronzes,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, Vases, and Ornaments, Superb Groups and Statues; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Vases, and Ornaments, rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 8-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

Now in Store No. 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

The sale will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7 o'clock, and continue, day and evening, until all are sold.

The character of design and finish, this collection EASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has been shown of the kind in this city, the largest selection ever made by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the choicest works of art that can be produced. Those who attended the sale on Wednesday and Thursday last, will understand the importance of this sale. Such goods are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Extra Regular Auction Sale

OF

Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Woolens, Dress Goods, Shirts, and Drawers, Ladies' Corsets, Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,

Also

Boots and Shoes on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, Also the entire Bankrupt Stock of HEARN & CO., consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

85 and 87 Market-st.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING,

Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests,

On THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Large and well assorted stock of

FANCY CHINA WARE, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, VASES and FANCY GOODS.

Now open for inspection to examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

24, 26 and 28 East Randolph-st.

Extra Regular Auction Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

Overcoats, Dress Coats and Jackets.

Also a Line of Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Ruchings, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

24, 26 and 28 Randolph-st.

1800 Cases

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOW IN STORE, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, ON

Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 9 1-2 a.m.

Full and complete assortments and styles of goods will be offered, including

Large and general invoices of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, that must be closed.

Also a fine line of Men's Alaska and Beaver Boots, and Fur-Lined Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

24, 26 and 28 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 a.m.

A large and well assorted stock of

FANCY CHINA WARE, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, VASES and FANCY GOODS.

Now open for inspection to examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

24, 26 and 28 Randolph-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1872. NUMBER 58.

REAL ESTATE.

GRAND

AUCTION SALE

OF CHOICE

RESIDENCE LOTS

AND

Handsome Dwellings,

AT

Highland Park,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 15, 1872,

The sale commencing at 11 o'cl'k, on the grounds.

A SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10:15 a. m. Free passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of the sale unusually easy.

Full Warrantee Deed or Contract given.

Highland Park!

Is on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and lies between the railroad and Lake Michigan.

It is one of the handsomest suburban towns, and second in population on the Lake Shore, north.

It has beautiful Ravines, and delightful shady Groves.

It has ten daily trains, with commutation tickets unusually cheap, and excellent accommodations.

It has Good Schools, Good Churches, and Good Society.

It is more healthy and growing faster than any of the suburban towns.

The title is clear, free, and unincumbered.

The streets and avenues are wide and nicely graded.

The Bluff on the shore of Lake Michigan is from eighty to one hundred feet in height, giving a magnificent view of the lake.

No limitations upon the property. YOUR PRICE IS OURS.

Over two hundred per cent has been realized on property sold by us at Highland Park.

Bear in mind that Real Estate is the basis of all security; judicious investment in Real Estate has made many of our citizens and others millionaires.

Do not fail to attend this sale. It may prove the happy turning point in your career. Who knows?

Remember, the train will leave at 10:15 THIS (Tuesday) MORNING. Time, 40 minutes.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

By order of the Highland Park Building Co.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

STOVES, &c.

VAN'S RANGES

For Hotels, Restaurants and Families.

HERON, SMITH & MOORES,

76 West Washington-st.

STOVES.

THE AMERICAN BASE BURNER. "The King of Coal" can be found at WM. A. A. W. WHEELER'S, 115 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago city property, in sums of $1,000 and upward.

MEAD & COE,

79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

C. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

162 East Washington-st.

PIERCE & BROWER,

NOTE BROKERS,

181 LASALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Local Stocks bought and sold on commission. Railroad, State, County, Town, and Real Estate Loans negotiated.

BRUSHES, &c.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES,

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,

167 East Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PARRINGTON & SCHMAHL,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers, have removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 6 AND 8 LAKE-ST.,

Corner Michigan-av.

MILLINERY, &c.

CHOICE MILLINERY.

WEBSTER'S,

141 W. MADISON-ST.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES just received by daily arrivals. CHOICE STYLES OF TRIMMING. Imported Flowers a specialty.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel.

HARRISON & CO., Proprietors.

Corner Eldridge-court, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

INSURANCE.

DAVIS & REQUA'S

Insurance Agency

PAID

OVER $1,000,000 LOSSES BY THE GREAT FIRE!

One Hundred Cents on the Dollar!

None of their Companies Failed!

During October and November a large amount of Insurance was effected in doubtful and vacillating Companies, some of which have since discontinued business. To all desiring sound Indemnity, we now offer the

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON.
Cash Resources, - - $10,895,489.82 Gold

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.
Cash Resources, nearly - - - - $500,000

ST. JOSEPH FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Cash Resources, nearly - - - - $500,000

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE CO.,
ST. LOUIS.
Cash Resources, - - - - - - $1,465,000

All rates as FAIR and EQUITABLE as any first-class Company. And to those who suffer loss, we offer HONORABLE ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT.

Approved Risks taken in each division of the city, and all surrounding towns.

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

184 LASALLE-ST.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN CENTRAL BLOCK. Room 57.

Insurance Agency

OF

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

3 & 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation,
LONDON, A. D. 1720.
Total Assets, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - $5,064,000

Manufacturers' Insurance Co.,
BOSTON, A. D. 1822.
Assets, - - - - $1,485,519

Home Insurance Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Assets, - - - - $871,453

Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK.
Assets, - - - - $314,000

Northwestern National Ins. Co.,
MILWAUKEE.
Assets, - - - - $250,000

MECHANICAL TOYS.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

Mechanical Walking Dolls,
Mechanical Trotting Horses,
Mechanical Velocipedes,
Mechanical Circus Riders,
Mechanical Engines, (with Cars,)

And, in fact, EVERYTHING in the shape of MECHANICAL TOYS.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.

N. B.—South and West Side cars pass our door every five minutes.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

640 WABASH-AV., 13th-st.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH CHINA,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
LAVA WARE,
PARIAN MARBLE,
BASKETS,
CHINA TOYS,
DOLLS.

Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices.

BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES,

83 & 85 Wabash-av

MISCELLANEOUS.

$1,000 Reward.

I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of my trunks, stolen from the Hess House, No. 127 Third-av., on the morning of the 13th October, and no questions asked.

M. N. STRAUSS, 127 Third-av.

OFFICE STATIONERY

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty.

68 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

$8,000.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—One of the best established Grocery stores in the city for sale. Stock and fixtures new, and of the very best quality and style. First-class trade. Owner wishes to leave the city for health. Cash down, the only thing acceptable. Address B 55, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this evening at 7½ o'clock, at hall corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st. for business. By order of the E. C.

E. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

POLITICAL.

Address of the Democratic National Committee to the People of the United States.

The State Liberal Committee's Appeal to the People of New York.

Shanks, Radical Candidate, Beaten in the Ninth Indiana District.

Congressional Nominations---Miscellaneous Items.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The National Democratic Committee have issued the following address to the people of the United States:

The October elections are over. They enable us to form tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country. In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown. In Pennsylvania the distinguished Chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. In Ohio, despite the most unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election, by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great Commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us, like our enemies, to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory. In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over the Pennsylvania tactics, most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing thus that a free people, when aroused, know their rights, and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be bought nor bullied. The moral of these results is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it; that victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assure it. The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country. Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be condoned by the people, and foisted on the other States, it seals the doom of freedom in America. At each contest it is surely, that the city in which our Republic was born, amid the anthems of a free people, should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free, unbought people of all the States to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders. For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot are really on trial in the United States. From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues. Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia, and in Indiana, and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box; for reform and an honest Administration of the Government.

(Signed.) AUGUST SCHELL,
Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

The *Tribune* makes the following comment: "The Democratic National Committee meets the situation with high courage and wisdom. The admirable address of Mr. Schell is the rallying cry for the short, sharp, and decisive campaign that remains. We may make it end in success if we will. The Democratic State Committee of Ohio frankly tells the cause of failure to make the victory there complete. The Liberal Republicans, it says, gave them all the votes they needed, and more, but they had not themselves brought out their own vote. The State Committee of Pennsylvania might truthfully make a similar explanation. There is a large element of the Hartranft majority directly traceable to apathetic or discontented Democrats. We were cheated 10,000 in Philadelphia. We lost a greater number of votes for which we had reason to look to the party to which Charles R. Buckalew has been so distinguished an ornament. We may trust it for better work now that its leaders frankly recognise the situation. Between now and November there will be some of the hardest political fighting ever seen in the country. The Liberal party is well founded, and too nobly inspired, to be crushed by an engagement which loses two States and secures one."

ADDRESS TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The following is the address to the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York:

HEADQUARTERS N. Y. LIB. REP. STATE COM., NICHOLAS HOTEL, Oct. 14, 1872.

The results of the October elections have not fulfilled our just expectations. Though Indiana is tied with a Liberal Governor and Superintendent of Education, chosen by decided majorities; while Ohio has so far reduced the adverse majority that our brethren in that State confidently hope to be successful at the coming election; while Georgia declared for us by a majority which insures the choice of Greeley and Brown electors in nearly every Southern State, yet the enormous majority counted against us in Pennsylvania has given our adversaries assurance that by like lavish disbursements and fraudulent practices they may carry almost any State they choose, including even New York. There is no intelligent citizen, of whatever party, who does not realize that the 55,000 majority secured up in Pennsylvania for Hartranft over Buckalew represents not the convictions of the voters, but the vast sums whereby those convictions have been overborne, and that this majority could have just as easily been given to either of the two unlimited gigantic peculators who were pardoned out of felons' cells, where they had spent but a few months in order that their testimony might smooth the way to Hartranft's election. A contest is now forced upon us between money and manhood. All the expenditures of all parties in former Presidential elections do not equal in the aggregate the vast sums with which every contested State is supplied in order to make them seem to desire and consent to the retention of the present rule at Washington. Not only are office-holders, land-grant jobbers, subsidy mongers, and Government contractors of all kinds assessed and reassessed to promote the re-election of General Grant, but we are well assured that European bond-holders and fund-mongers who never saw this country, whose rights we never questioned, whose interests we never assailed, have been induced to subscribe and contribute bounteously to the same end. We cannot raise dimes to meet the dollars thus poured out against us. No credit mobber has dexterously transferred millions to our pockets, and fastened a corresponding debt upon the industry and property of the toiling masses. No Secretary of the Treasury stands ready to help refill our pockets or our campaign chest by stock gambling, in which he loads the dice so as to rake it certain that we shall win. In short we have but the few dollars proffered us by those who have honestly earned them, and we must mix therewith the best fight we can, while the venal, the sordid, the rapacious largely supply their tens of thousands to our antagonists, confidently expecting their return with large usury through the legislation and jobbery whereby the few are enriched at the cost of the many. Of course, these are all shouting in chorus that we are already beaten. But we are not beaten. There are twenty States casting nearly 200 electoral votes that we can still carry if we only will. We are in danger of defeat mainly because some fatal beside as to discouraged. A large majority of the American people realize that we stand on the right platform, and they at least desire our success. They desire, as we do, a perfect National reconciliation on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial liberty. They desire also National purification, and a genuine Civil Service Reform, whereby the freedom of election shall be protected and shielded from the enormous corrupting patronage of the Federal executive. If we shall be overborne in this election, it will be generally conceded within a year that the reforms for which we struggled were genuine and necessary. In every contest between money and manhood, the latter is certain of ultimate if not instant success. Brethren, we must not be beaten. Our country has too much at stake on the issue of this contest. Resolve with us this day that by your stout hearts, and strong arms, the Liberal cause and candidates shall be resistlessly borne onward to a decisive, beneficent triumph.

On behalf of the Liberal Republican State Committee.

(Signed.) JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.

THE VOTE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The official vote of 77 counties, received at the Secretary of State's office, with the semi-official returns from the other 18 counties, give Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor, 894 majority; Lecondas Sayler, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,313 majority; W. W. Curry, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,163 majority; J. A. Wildman, Republican, for Auditor, 1,224 majority; J. E. Glover, Republican, for Treasurer, 1,520 majority; G. L. Orth, Republican, for Congressman-at-Large, 1,147 majority; William Williams, Republican, Congressman-at-Large, 1,474 majority. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office, Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected. The Legislature, from the official returns, will stand 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats in the House, and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate.

The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District elects Neff over Shanks, Republican, by 28 votes; but in one township in Adams County, Shanks' district, 47 Republican votes were thrown out on account of the word "Republican" being printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed in the final count, Shanks will be elected by 19 votes.

Both parties are preparing to rent the contest for the Presidential election.

ADDRESS TO THE LIBERALS OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The Liberal State Committee have issued an address to the Liberals of Missouri, in which the recent elections are reviewed, and much hope for the future is expressed. It is claimed that all the Southern States; excepting North and South Carolina and Mississippi, will go for Greeley, giving him 36 electoral votes; New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, and Missouri are regarded as certain for the Liberal ticket, giving eighty-three more votes, or enough, with in three, to elect. New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Illinois, although doubtful, are considered almost certain for Greeley; at least enough votes will be obtained from them to render a victory in November sure.

THE DAKOTA DELEGATE ELECTION.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 13.—Trustworthy returns from the northern part of the Territory, and along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, show a concentration of the Representative vote on Brookings, and giving him a majority of nearly 800 in that portion of the Territory. This puts him 500 ahead of Moody, the other Republican candidate, and probably elects him by a plurality vote over Armstrong, Democrat and Liberal, though it will be some time before the official returns are all in. The contest between Brookings and Armstrong may be close.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—James W. Covert has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of New York.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Democrats of the Third District in this city, at the third meeting of their Convention to-night, nominated Wm. H. Stone for Congress.

It is stated on good authority that William Groesvenor will decline the nomination of the Liberals and Democrats in the First District.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—It is now thought that Havemeyer will be nominated for the Mayoralty by the Committee of Seventy, and Commissioner George W. Van Nort—Tweed's successor—by the Republicans. This will make four candidates in the field for Mayor, the other nominees being Lawrence and O'Brien.

The Reform Association has issued an address favoring the election of William F. Havemeyer for Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Ten indictments have been found by the Essex (N. J.) County Grand Jury against the persons for fraudulently registering prior to the late charter election.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The Democrats and Liberals have fused on parish and city officers, with L. A. Wiltz for Mayor.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 14.—A complaint was made to-day before Alderman Arnwey, by Reinhardt, Election Judge of the Eighth Ward of Lancaster, against Dr. H. E. Muhlenburg, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for offering self Election Judge $200 if he would stuff the ballot-box to reduce Buckalew's majority to 100 in said ward. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Muhlenburg.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A decided sensation was created at the Cooper Institute to-night by the speech of Miss Minnie Swayse, of Trenton, N.J., before a large and enthusiastic Greeley meeting. Her remarks were received with frequent and general applause, and at the conclusion of her address many of the principal ladies and men of the metropolis tendered her their congratulation.

INDIAN RAVAGES.

The Apaches Murdering and Plundering in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, Oct. 8, say, on Sept. 30, the Apaches attacked Hughes' ranche, near Crittenden, and killed one Mexican and stole the animals. Lieutenant Hall, and fifteen men of the Fifth Cavalry, went to the ranche where Mrs. Gabbon and children were besieged, and found the Indians 100 strong, with breech-loading guns. They retired to the mountains and defied the troops. A sergeant with five men was despatched to warn the farmers of the Sonora Valley of the danger. Near Hughes' Ranche the Indians killed Sergeant George Stewart, Corporal William Nation, and Privates Ed. Carr, and John Walsh. An order was received by Lieutenant Hall from Goward, not to fire on the Indians in the mountains unless engaged in actual outrage. The same order was sent to all posts of the South Gila river on the same day of the murder of the soldiers. General Howard was at the time in the Dragoon Mountains with the noted Cochise, trying to induce him to go on the Reservation.

On the 6th of October a large band of Apaches from the Santa Rita Mountains, with a herd of stolen cattle, attacked a party of American and Mexican miners, thirty miles south of Tucson, and robbed them of all their animals. Two men are missing. The Indians were armed with the best guns and fixed ammunition.

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The St. Louis Stamping Company's Works, situated on Collins street, between Cass and Florida streets, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $75,000. The works were nearly new, and originally cost $110,000. The insurance is not yet ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The loss by the fire last night, it is now stated, will be about $50,000; insurance, $45,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the American Central and Boatman's, of St. Louis; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Fireman's and Union, of San Francisco; the National, of Bangor, Me.; the Tradesmen's, of New York; the Merchants' and Narragansett, of Providence, R. I.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of a Steamer on Lake Michigan.

Thrilling Story of the Sinking of the Steamer Lac La Belle.

Escape and Perils of Survivors---Six Lives Lost---Story of an Officer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 14, 1872.—A painful excitement was caused this evening by the arrival of life boats bringing survivors from the steamer Lac la Belle, of the Engleman Line, Captain H. W. Thompson, Clerk Sanderson, which sunk off this port last night. She left Milwaukee on Sunday night with a cargo of provisions. The story of her loss is told by two officers of the unfortunate steamer, who were in the life-boats.

Two of the five boats have arrived here, a boat commanded by the clerk, Sanderson, and one commanded by the second engineer. The former boat had seven persons in all on board. The engineer's boat had ten of the crew, including first and second cooks and night-watchman, one passenger, and a boy, twelve persons in all.

The Captain's boat, which is reported arrived in Milwaukee, had four persons aboard. She was a very small boat. One of the other two boats, with ten people, was seen by the engineer's boat making north toward Milwaukee. Mr. Sanderson thinks they were picked up by a schooner, if not, they will land somewhere between Racine and Milwaukee.

Of the fifth boat which, according to the statements of Sanderson, must have contained thirteen persons, there is as yet no tidings, though there is no reason to believe she will not fare as well as the rest in a wonderfully fortunate escape. The following is the

STATEMENT OF THE CLERK.

W. Sanderson, Clerk of the Lac la Belle, says: We left Milwaukee nine o'clock Sunday night having on board nineteen full passengers and two children, with a crew of thirty-two men, all told. About midnight, when about twenty-five miles off Racine, sea running heavily, we shipped a heavy sea amidships, which put out fires and stopped engines. It was blowing hard from the north and when the vessel lost headway the wind swung her around and a heavy sea strained open seams through which the water rushed with such force that in spite of all efforts of the crew, it gained rapidly upon us, and about 5:30 p. m., it became evident the steamer would go down.

There were five boats in all, two life-boats, the yawl and two small boats. We got all the people into these boats, with the exception of five or six men who refused to leave the vessel, and who, I think, were drowned when she went down.

I had in my boat 7 persons, Peter Wetter, M. Warner and wife, Robert Fogg, Louis Oerhster, Rebecca Campbell, and myself. We landed 6 miles south of Racine at 6 o'clock this evening, having been 12 hours on water. During the forenoon a propeller, with two smoke-stacks, passed quite near us, but made no response to our signals, although I am confident she saw us.

THE ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

They left Milwaukee at 9 o'clock, last night. About midnight the steamer sprung a leak and made water rapidly. There were about twenty-five passengers on board, including seven ladies and three children. The crew worked hard all night trying to prevent the vessel from sinking, and threw considerable of the cargo overboard, but all to no purpose. Finding the steamer settling fast, they prepared to take to the life-boats, of which there were five. Into one of these, five of the ladies were put, with a good crew to manage it. The men were, however, tired out, having worked all night with nothing to eat, and suffering from cold. When the last boat left the steamer, I saw five men left on her. When she went down, saw four of them in the water, one clinging to a piece of timber. Think they must have been lost, as we could give them no assistance without imminent danger of swamping our boat.

Two of the five boats drifted south toward Kenosha.

THE METHODISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Rock River Conference---Action on the Temperance Question.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.—Among several items of business to-day, five promising young men were admitted on trial, and two or three transfers announced.

Dr. Thomas Medary made a fine speech in behalf of the missionary cause.

A collection of eighty dollars was taken in behalf of Rev. A. J. Field, one of the former active ministers, but now in needy circumstances.

The following report on temperance was most heartily adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe the use and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to be contrary to the public good, corrupting the public morals, and having a tendency to undermine and destroy all our institutions, both civil and religious; and

2. WHEREAS, It is the duty of us as Christian ministers, no less than as good citizens, to do all in our power to check this great evil; and,

3. WHEREAS, Organized opposition has been, and is now being, made to the new State Temperance law; therefore,

Resolved, That we will continue the advocacy of the temperance reform by presenting the cause to our people, as a body by supporting all just legal measures looking in this direction.

Resolved, That in the new State Temperance law we recognize a just and beneficent measure, and that, as a Conference, we pledge it our hearty co-operation and support.

Resolved, That, as citizens, we will use our influence to secure the election to office of trust and responsibility, of known temperance men.

LUKE HITCHCOCK, Chairman.

GLEN F. MATTISON, Secretary.

The statistics for the year are:

Probationers, 1,863; full members, 22,246; local preachers, 205; deaths, 246; children baptized, 617; adults baptized, 838; number of churches 240; probable value, $1,037,280; number of parsonages, 108; probable value, $183,100; amount raised for building and improving churches and parsonages, $10,136; present indebtedness, $104,397; collected for Conference claimants, $3,199; (collected for missions) churches, 10,681; Sabbath Schools, $1,815; for Women's Foreign Missionary Society, $1,188; collected for the Board of Church Extension, $3,979; collected for Tract Society, $5,116; collected for Sunday School Union of Methodist Episcopal Church, $759; collected for Freedmens' Aid Society, $815; collected for education, $580.

The following is a list of Conference appointments: First Chicago District, W. C. Dandy, P. E., Clark Street; A. W. Thomas, Wabash Avenue; J. F. McClelland, Trinity; S. McChesney, Michigan Avenue; R. D. Shepherd, Oakland; J. F. Yates, Grace; M. M. Parkhurst, Grant Place; T. G. Clendenning, Centenary; C. H. Fowler, Ada Street; T. K. Strowbridge, Park Avenue; W. H. Daniels, Maxwell Street; S. G. Lathrop, Simpson Street; H. H. Hill, Dickson Street; J. H. Thomas, Lake Street; G. L. S. Stuff, Western Avenue; A. Vonker, Halsted street; S. Washburn, Milwaukee Avenue; W. F. Stewart, Englewood; none in Evanston; M. C. Briggs, North Evanston; William Cranes, Libertyville; T. K. Satterfield, Lake; J. Hitchcock, Waukegan.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Snow fell two or three inches deep near Binghamton, New York, Sunday night.

—A locomotive ran into an omnibus at Lewiston bridge, Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday evening, killing the driver and injuring seven passengers.

—C. Waldschmidt, of Waverly, Ind., had the whole side of his face blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun yesterday, caused by the upsetting of a buggy by a runaway horse which he had engaged for a hunting expedition.

—Spencer T. Downey, engineer on the Central Railroad, was yesterday indicted for manslaughter in having caused the fatal accident by collision at Pittsford, a short time ago.

—Charles R. Henderson was arraigned in Baltimore, yesterday, charged with the wilful murder of Dr. Murryman Cole, of that city, on the 8th of July, 1872. He pleaded not guilty.

—At the base ball tournament in New York yesterday, a game was played between the Bostons and Athletics, which resulted in a draw at the end of the eleventh innings, each side scoring 10.

—In the case of Samuel Shaffener, in his second trial for the murder of his two wives and John Sharlock, by poisoning, the prisoner has pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and been sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirty-six years.

—Near Des Moines yesterday, Charles Rosenberg, aged 16, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in his own hands. He had taken down the gun to load it, not knowing that it was already loaded. Setting it down sharply on the floor it was discharged, the contents passing through the roof of his mouth, blowing off his nose and forehead and lodging in the brain.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOST CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—At an auction sale in Staunton, Va., yesterday, $13,000 in Confederate notes in denominations ranging from $5 to $100, were sold for two dollars and fifty cents. The purchaser was a Frenchman, who bought them as a memento.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT

at the Antietam National Cemetery is now reported as to be completed at the eleventh anniversary of the battle. The material for its construction has all been quarried, and the design finished and agreed on. The monument is to be forty-five feet in height, the whole to be constructed of white granite. The statue surmounting the whole is a colossal American soldier, the largest statue in existence.

THE WINANS STEAMER.

The Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, have not abandoned their enterprise of building the famous cigar-shaped steamers. Their patent has been extended, and The firm will build some more of these vessels, four of which are in existence in England, one in Russia, and the latest still on the stocks.

CLAIM MATTERS.

The number of claims against the government consequent on the cost for property taken, damaged, and premises occupied, &c., is being continually augmented, and although there were four commissions established to hear and adjudicate on, it will be several years before the list of the claimants will be finally erased. The British American claims, although the Commission to try them has been in existence nearly two years, have not been reduced much in numbers; though there is a fair prospect that, on the return of the session of the Commissioners in the latter part of this month, a large number of the cases will be disposed of.

The Mexican and Spanish Claims Commission are unable to do much toward disposing of the many cases on their books on account of a disagreement having arisen among themselves, which will have to be settled through diplomatic channels, and by that course only. It is expected that both will be in running order in a month or two, but not before that time.

The Southern Claims Commissioners have disposed of several thousand claims of loyal Southerners, on which Congress, at its last session, finally passed as approved by the members of the Commission. Of those passed on the amounts are comparatively small, but in the remaining cases, which the Commission are now engaged upon, the amounts are very large, and on that account much testimony has to be taken. In a number of the claims, the amounts are over $200,000 each, while in one case it reaches to $300,000. The majority, however, range about $50,000 each. During the summer months, the Commissioners disposed of a number of small cases, which rest on documentary evidence. It will be two years, at least, before the Southern Claims Commission shall have concluded its work.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Advices received here to-day from Little Rock indicate the peaceful settlement of the disturbances in Pope County, which at one time threatened civil war between the Clayton-Hadley Government and the people of the State in general. The indignation of the whole county was turned on the Clayton-Hadley band, and it is now stated that they have sneaked out of their scrape by employing Democrats to conciliate the people, and have dismissed Dodson, who will not run for office again. This disturbance has made the unfortunate county bankrupt, and a lawless malitia have eaten up the stock and provisions on every side and saddled $100,000 or debt on them.

The European Armies.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An article appeared lately in the Berlin *Post* showing that the military forces under the command of the three Emperors who have just left the capital of Germany are considerably more than half of the whole forces of Europe. The effective of the Russian army, without including the garrison troops or the Cossacks of the Asiatic provinces, would reach 1,362,464 men, with 324,760 horses, and 2,084 guns. The Austrian army is placed at 963,051 men, with 132,393 horses and 1,424 guns; and the German effective is 1,052,506 men, with 239,314 horses, and 2,022 guns. These forces together would thus compose the enormous total of 3,378,021 men, 696,507 horses, and 5,530 guns. This is taking the armies on the old war footing; but Germany has already—in 1870-71—shown she could exceed the number stated as her effective by nearly 300,000 men. Now, let us take the forces of all the other European States together, and we do not find that they approach anything like the above total. Instead of nearly three and a half millions, they give only 2,743,516 men, and 320,827 horses, and 3,572 guns. The military forces of France on the war footing reach 505,537 men, with 112,939 horses and 984 guns. Italy has 501,987 men, with 43,472 horses, and 720 guns. England is placed at 470,779 men (of whom only 154,568 can be employed out of the country), 33,612 horses, and 336 guns. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Turkey, and Spain, can dispose in all of 981,564 men, 129,304 horses, and 1,532 guns. According, however, to the new military organization to be adopted in France, the military forces of that power will be increased to 1,300,000 men, and 2,400 guns, without counting the second line of the reserves and the territorial army, which, in case of necessity, might raise the effective strength of the French forces to 3,000,000 men. Obviously, however, these last figures do not, at present at least, represent any real force, although the Berlin *Post* concludes from them that France would be able, upon necessity, to sustain a conflict with a coalition of the three empires.

Getting Out of a Dilemma.

An actor by the name of Hind was remarkable for his presence of mind and fertility of expedients. One evening, while playing in some forgotten melodrama, he extricated himself with honor from an awkward difficulty. He represented the hero of the piece, a hardened brigand, caught at last, and aw

ARKANSAS.

The Disturbance There--A Visit to Pope County.

Episodes of the Revolt--The Carpet-Bag and the Bowie-Knife.

Descriptions of the State Rulers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September, 1872.

You are aware that, in Pope County, Ark., several lives have been taken within the past three months by the carpet-bag crew, and the roving demons of this wild country.

THE TRIP THERE.

In a visit to Arkansas, from which I have just returned, I noted the disturbances in this county, and took the list of fatalities arising from the unlaid ghost of the war, during the career of the Military and Provisional Governments. I also sketched the personages who came to the surface in Pope County, on the adoption of the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868, and ascertained that they were in soluble quantities in a wild, mountainous community; that, between their cold, coarse, phlegmatic natures, their entrenched kind of politics, and the spirit of an arms-bearing people, there must arise irreconcilable hatred and probable bloodshed.

Even admitting some native vices in the people, I formed the opinion—which I adhere to still—that both the Northernized State Government, and the genius of its plans of reconstruction, were dishonest, unphilosophic, and unrepublican.

WHAT IT SIGNIFIES.

You have not the space or patience to follow the career of the county officials amongst the unwilling, but submissive, eight thousand indigenous people of Pope, through nearly the whole four years of those unduly long terms of office. For three years of that time, no violence was offered and no force employed. The County Clerk, Hickox, by superior will and ability, had become the head of the party and the chief of the county officers. His Sheriff, Dodson, the Deputy Sheriff, Williams, and the Superintendent of Instructions, Stuart,—all men of some physical and mental force,—drew close together and steadily further away from the people. Half-alien at first, this county administration sought to conciliate no enemies and make no friends. It was without social influence; and yet it threatened to perpetuate its rule for yet four years by audacity, and the tricks of the registry and the franchise; and, when a rupture occurred in its own ranks, it laid hopes of continuance upon an appeal.

MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law in Arkansas, with Clayton's State militia, means that the counties invaded foot the bills of the war; that the householder's fields and the merchant's store give forage, and stock, and coffee for the tender of depreciated county scrip; that blood flows; and that the party which raised the militia force the election. He who asks for martial law, therefore, becomes the invader of his neighborhood, and the common enemy. Meantime, the native vices of the people were little restrained; life was cheap, and murder went unpunished; and, finally, the County Clerk and the Sheriff's Deputy claimed to have been fired upon. At the last insolence, the four rulers of Pope County make an exhibition of their power. They gather a large posse, seize four citizens on suspicion, hurry them toward the boundary of another county, and, when the night overtakes the cavalcade, firing begins from the woods, and but two of the four prisoners live to tell the tale, while none of the official posse is wounded. At this startling tragedy, Pope County rises in arms. The officials, terrified at the consequences, fly to Little Rock, and appeal to the Governor for military interference. Loose and unauthorized bands of motley Union militia operate in one region, and defiant and maudlin rebels guard the county-seat.

RIVAL APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR.

We may follow, in fancy, the flight of Hickox and Dodson to the State Capital, closely followed by Captain Scott, a merchant and good citizen of Dover, and by Parson Nickerson.

Of course, Scott and Hickox were waylaid by the Brindle editors first, and the Democratic editors considerably later; and Mr. Hickox, looking like a sorrel buffalo, severe and grim, probably dropped in at Tucker's Bank, at Little Rock, and drew some of his savings.

Then they took their way to the State House.

THE STATE HOUSE

at Little Rock stands upon a bluff just above the Arkansas River, to which the edifice turns its back. A stone thrown from the rear windows of the State House would fall into the Arkansas. There is a good view from this bluff of what is called Big Rock, in contradistinction to Little Rock,—a handsome, wooded bluff of stone, on the opposite side of the river, two or three miles above; and also of Rogue Hill, less than a mile from the State House, where some of the more successful carpet-baggers have put up handsome houses, with Mansard roofs and towers, and all the nattiness of Shoddy.

The State House is a classical building, composed of a centre, with columns and curtains on both sides, connecting with wings. It is roomy and sufficient for the State's purposes, although built at the origin of the State Government. The State officials say that it is not what is required, and that something new must be put up; but I thought that they had better complete a State before they made another State House. Their attempts in the former direction have been very unsuccessful up to this time, and the commencement of a new State House would probably mark the beginning of a job.

The State House has a large yard before it, which contains some few trees,—oaks, cottonwoods, etc. A wooden fence incloses it, and across the way is the old State Bank, and near at hand the old edifice of the Real Estate Bank,—two institutions which monopolized banking in former times for all the State. The fund of the Smithsonian Institute was partly lost in Arkansas State funds, which somehow were depreciated through these banks; and their history bears out the judgment of the only early visitor to Arkansas, who published a book. This book had never been heard of anywhere, and, before I started out, I had the good fortune to discover it in the Library of Congress. It was a publication, in 1819, of Thomas Nuttall, a Pennsylvania Quaker, and naturalist, who says, at that date:

"The establishment of a town is now contemplated also at the Little Rock by Colonel Hogan and some others. They have not, however, sufficient capital to endow it, except to derive some advantageous wealth from those speculators who are viewing various parts of the newly-formed Territory. * * * The condition of finances and banking in the Western country at present is horrible. Wildcat banks abound, and not a note in Kentucky commands specie. All the wealthy part of whole communities seem conspiring in a common system of public fraud."

It is well to get some such a notion of the former period before we enter the State House, where the Ambassadors from Pope County are to talk to the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR.

We can imagine Hickox and Dodson, dirty and nervous on coming into Little Rock late in the afternoon; and, if they did not think it policy to visit the Governor at his pleasant cottage, one mile from the State-House, in the environs of the town, they probably sent for him, or waited until the morning, when he could be seen in his office. The Reverend Hickerson, and Colonel Scott, and Shim, and others, would also in due time, pass under the trees in the naked Court-House square to the rough-coated State-edifice, which looks as dirty as anything in Arkansas; and, turning to the left, through the colonnades, they would ascend to the second story of the left wing, where the Secretary of State, the Governor, and his Lieutenant occupy a series of light and commodious, old-fashioned rooms.

It does not require to have been with these visitors to sketch the personnel of the Governor and his staff.

Hadley is a man of about 45 years of age, with grown-up children, who has led a commercial life from the time he left his natal County of Chatauqua, in Southwestern New York. He lived for a while in Minnesota, and, at the close of the war, planted cotton in Arkansas, and did not take to politics until he became unfortunate. He looks like a Governor, fully up to the average, in appearance, of other State Governors, although a trifle younger. He has dark brown hair and beard, and a good, deliberate manner, broad shoulders, an adaptable and pleasant exterior, and a fair address. The esteem in which he is held, by the average sentiment of the people, is that of a man who would be capable and just under other influences than those which at present surround him; but Powell Clayton, McClure, and Co., control the State organization, and Hadley reposes in their arms. He is now well-to-do,—the fruit as I was informed, of some division in railroad spoils; but whether the said division was a fair plunder or not, who can tell, since everybody has explained away the Credit Mobilier peccadillo? The boundaries between official right and wrong have been broken down by the land-grant railways, and "legitimacy" occupies a much wider area than it used to.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

While the Governor, looking the Magistrate, is asking and answering questions, we may suppose that old John McClure, the Chief Justice, drops in. This celebrated Chief Justice was a Major in an Ohio regiment during the war, and studied law with the celebrated fiddling Billy Mungen, Democrat. He never shrieked for Freedom before the close of the war, when Clayton imported him into the State, and he was put on the Bench of Associate Judges, all of whom look like confirmed poker-players. Such a set of Judges as they have in Arkansas can be seen nowhere outside of New York City. Several of them are plugs, with ears which stand on guard, and eyes which run into people's pockets. As McClure played the largest game of poker on the Bench, and was the most unscrupulous man there, they worked out one of the Associate Judges, and made him Chief Justice of Arkansas. He is, at the same time, Public Printer and the editor of the State organ; and, if these letters are so fortunate as to obtain his favorable mention, I fancy we shall have, from the other side of Arkansas, some choice specimens of Judiciary English in retort. This man has published in his paper precisely what he wanted Governor Hadley to do in Pope County. He says:

"We urged him, with all the eloquence we are master of, to put the county under martial law, and sweep the men who did these foul murders from the face of the earth. To our advice, he turned an indifferent ear, saying: 'These assassinations are horrible, but there has been no resistance to processes, either civil or criminal.'"

In this bit of writing from Chief Justice McClure, the diligent reader can see the persons and minds of both Hadley and his highest Judicial officer. The latter wanted blood; the former preferred conciliation, and thought that the healing of time was better than vengeance.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Next to McClure in the Governor's galaxy was the tall, rather owl-eyed Secretary of State, Johnson, who has been pushed by the carpet-baggers into that flexible position, where he has lost the backbone which took him into the war and made him nearly a hero. Uneasy, apprehensive, not satisfied with the way things are going in a State where he has lived since childhood, Johnson illustrates what may become of good men when bold and bad ones dispense power, office, and mercy.

THE RIGHT-HAND MAN.

Then there was the Chevalier Bowen, a perfect man of the world, who rejoices when he hears that people of great pretensions have turned out rogues; who is perfectly liberal, perfectly unscrupulous, rich, "game," and the right hand man of Clayton. Bowen comes, in the second generation, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is tall, with stand-up ears, and was a good soldier, during the war, for Kansas. He belongs to what is called the "Kansas Ring," which is composed of Clayton, McClure, Sarber, and Bowen. Bowen's advice is always to fight at once. He thinks the Reconstruction acts were foolish, and that the way to hold the South is with an iron hand and brass knuckles. Bowen was one of the Associate Judges on this Bench, although one would think, to look at him, that he would be a more capable judge at a prize-fight. Grant made him Governor of Idaho, and, as he had made a considerabe sum of money by receiving and selling State bonds for a railroad of which he was President, he chafed under the strict duties of both Judge and Governor, and came back to Little Rock, where he lends money at 3 per cent a month, keeps a fine house, and is Clayton's choice for the Senate, as successor to Rice. Bowen is as shrewd as any of the shrewd men in the carpet-bag Government. He is not ungenerous, is brisk and ready to shoot or treat at any moment, and his general remark, when you talk about troubles in Arkansas and the fall of carpet-baggery, is this:

"By G—, we don't run."

THE KING CARPET-BAGGER.

Next in the Governor's junta we may show the Pope County people into the presence of Powell Clayton.

This man has nothing of the New England character, and is a Middle-State boy, from just over the Delaware line in Pennsylvania, of a sober-minded Methodist family, and it is rumored that he was, in his youthful days, an exhorter in that Church universal.

He immigrated to Kansas some time before the war, and had no sympathy there with the freedom-shriekers; but, according to some accounts, swore that he would take up arms on behalf of the persecuted South, if Lincoln opposed them. However, he went into the war, and came out of it with a fine reputation for pluck and coolness, and with a jovial, boyish nature. At the close of the war, he took to planting, got him a wife in Arkansas, and was held in high esteem by almost everybody for his clever, hail-fellow-well-met manner, and physical propensities, such as hunting. One day he shot off his left hand while on one of these expeditions, and he, therefore, carries an empty sleeve; but it is not a memento of the war.

Clayton soon showed a love for politics, and this probably grew out of his attachment to the game of poker, which is the great political accomplishment in the West and Southwest. He thought that old Governor Murphy was weak and vacillating, and sought to have Andrew Johnson remove Murphy and appoint himself. At that time, very many of the Rebels would have hailed this change; for they thought highly of Clayton, and supposed that the time of cakes and ale would be in if he were Governor. Failing to get the appointment, Clayton threw himself into the hands of Bowen and McClure, and set up the Reconstruction Government. When the Republican Convention met to make a nomination, he received it through the manipulation of these friends, and, so far from being a mild and gentle Governor, he was the thunderbolt of power in the State. At the first rising of insubordination, his militia were out on every side, scourging the common enemy; and Arkansas then needed that kind of treatment. He resigned the Governor's office to go to the United States Senate, and this involved so many desperate steps (such as purchasing from one of the State officers his resignation, and switching another off into the empty place, so as to push Hadley up to the top) that he was impeached, and had to buy and wheedle enough Democratic votes to get clear. The Federal Court then indicted him for the same offence, and then he got the President to remove the Marshal and District Attorney, who are, of course, his deadly enemies. He has all the Federal patronage in Arkansas, and is the ruler of the State. To look upon, he is a light-haired, tall, nonchalant man, under 40 years of age, with a roving, audacious, fighting look in his eye, an Irishman's *beau ideal*. He has played with danger so long, and laughed it away so often, that he can go to any part of the State with impunity, and say what he pleases. Whipple, the ex-District Attorney, calls him the "Border Ruffian of politics." There is, however, nothing ruffianly in Clayton's address; and he never seems to be much in earnest, and never affects to be honest. He is not well off, having pursued power rather than wealth; and he works at politics as if it were a fascinating game at cards. So far from backing up Dodson and Hickox in their cock-and-bull story about the night attack, Clayton is said to have made light of the whole performance in the beginning.

He now shows a little growing regard for public consideration, and, according to McClure's statement, was not in favor of martial law in Pope County. In the Radical State organ for Sept. 16, McClure writes as follows: "It has been charged that Senator Clayton favored martial law in Pope County, and we desire to say right here that he never favored martial law, and is opposed to it to-day, to our certain knowledge."

THE GOVERNOR GOES TO THE WAR.

Such are some of the main people around Governor Hadley; and, although he insists that Dodson's posse was attacked, and says that the shooting of the prisoners only, while an awkward thing, was not impossible, yet he resolved to go in person up to Russellville and look at the situation. He, therefore, told all parties that he would make up his mind on the spot; and, about ten days after the massacre, he went up to Russellville, and stayed over night. He sent to Dover for ten of the leading citizens to come down and consult with him, and they rode in the early morning, and got to Russellville about daylight, where they talked with the Governor some three hours. They formed a good opinion of his mildness and professions of justice, and concluded that he was going to side with them as against Dodson and Hickox. These people told him all the circumstances, and brought up witnesses to show what depredations Bart. Clonager was committing. The people said they could not disband their Dover Guards until the militia were absolutely scattered, for the character of the militia was known to be such that, if Dover were left unprotected, it would be burned. Mr. Hadley, while under the influence of these citizens, issued the following order disbanding the militia:

PERRY STATION, Ark., July 13, 1872.

Special Order No. 1.]

Captain John H. Williams, Commanding First Company of Pope County State Guards:

You will relieve from duty the forces under your command called out to assist the Sheriff of your county in the serving of civil process, and cause all property, such as horses, saddles, bridles, and camp equipage, and all arms taken by your command for the use of such forces, taken from citizens, to be returned to them without unnecessary delay, and require them to return to their respective homes as quiet and good citizens.

O. A. HADLEY, Commander-in-Chief.

THE POLITICIANS MIX IN.

When Governor Hadley got home, however, and fell under the influence of McClure and the rough advisers of the Clayton school, he reconsidered, in some degree, his good offices and promises toward the Pope County people, and shipped a quantity of arms up to the militia. There is some question as to whether these arms were placed in the hands of the same militia who had figured in the assassination of Tucker and Huile. As late as July 26, the Governor wrote a letter to Gibson, who commanded the State Guards in Yell and Pope Counties, to take said arms from the custody of the men directly charged with this assassination. He also demanded that Clonager be dismissed from the militia, and said, in terms: "I am satisfied that Clonager has acted badly, and is a gross violator of law; and I hope there will be no means spared to bring him to justice, or any others thus offending."

Thus it is very clear that Governor Hadley thought very well of the Pope County people while he was amongst them, but grew a little severe after he got home to Little Rock; and, when I was at the State Capital, he was hardly willing to admit anything against his militia, and nothing whatever against Dodson or Hickox, although it will be seen, by the above orders, that he was "satisfied" that the militia were about as bad as the boys of Dover. A mild comment on Governor Hadley would be, that he is one of those men whose judgment is not his own, and that, surrounded by perfectly good influences, he would be one of the best and most exemplary rulers.

Enough has been said to show that, in the Minstrel faction at Little Rock, he and Clayton were probably chief counsellors to moderation and clemency, while the rest of the Minstrel faction supported Hickox, Dodson, and martial law. The Brindle-Tails and the Democrats, however, set up such a horrible howl over what had taken place in Pope County that one might have thought a lot of Indian squaws were howling the souls of their departed braves toward the spirit-land. Rice, Brooks, Weeks, Whipple, and all that set shouted that Hadley and Clayton had met together, resolved that Pope County must go to war, and that Hickox was the man to begin it by killing people.

Where both sides are so bad, it is hard to discriminate; but I got the idea that the Minstrel party had more natural conservatism than the Brindles, although the latter happen just now to be acting with the Democrats. It is to the interest, however, of Pope County and the rest of Arkansas that the Government be made more representative there, and I believe the success of the Brindles and Democrats this year would achieve that result, while the Minstrel party is only moving forward with wasted reinforcements to inevitable discomfiture at last.

INTERVIEW WITH J. H. BATTENFELD.

Amongst the persons whom I interviewed was Battenfeld, editor of the *National Republican*, of Russellville,—the only newspaper of Pope County, and whose office was burned down by some of Dodson's "Minstrel" band, on Sunday night, the 8th of September.

J. H. Battenfeld was born in Virginia, and moved to Youngstown, O., before the war. He joined the Federal army with the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and remained in the service until the end. He had lived, at one time, in Arkansas, and his sister was married to Shinn, the chief merchant of the county, and the chief man of Russellville. Battenfeld, who appears to be about the average type of the country political editor,—that is, grinding all the axes for the party, and pulling the strings of the county organization,—was chosen by Clayton to do the organizing in Pope County; and Battenfeld admitted to me that he had presided over one of the Union Leagues there, and had recommended Hickox to Clayton as being perfectly capable of doing his work. I suspect that Shinn got tired paying onerous taxes, and that he furnished the sinews of war to Battenfeld's paper; at any rate, the Russellville *Republican* went over to the Brindles and got the general support of the Democratic party, and Battenfeld became a terrible scourge to the Pope County Ring, publishing every week lists of figures to show that they were plunderers. When the military were ordered out, Battenfeld's office was doomed; and this act is one for which the Republicans are wholly responsible, and it is relatively as base an act as the killing of Brown by Haile.

ARKANSAS AND LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The Constitution of Arkansas, gotten up by those carpet-baggers, is very explicit as to the liberty of the press, and almost at the beginning contains the following section:

SEC. 2. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man; and all persons may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such rights. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Battenfeld is a thick-set, hazel-eyed man, with black hair, and the look of one who indulges periodically in a spree. Indeed, he celebrated the destruction of his office by getting on a spree and cursing General Upham, and narrowly escaped getting into the guard-house.

"Captain Battenfeld," said I, "you have probably a very thorough notion of the inside of Arkansas politics; will you tell me whom you consider the ring-leader of the Minstrels?"

"Old John McClure. He is a big, heavy-whiskered, braying old fellow, whom Clayton brought here to furnish him with wits. He has a splendid mind, and is corrupt from his naval to his scalp; and you can imagine what sort of Bench we have in Arkansas when McClure is at the same time Chief Justice, Public Printer, editor of the State organ, and with his hand in every sort of job. He is now off at the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention, representing Arkansas."

"Who is at the head of the Union League in this State?"

"Powell Clayton. The last time I attended the League Convention was in the Governor's room in the State House, and Clayton administered the oath. He interpolated into the regular oath of the League the words 'And we swear to sustain the present State Administration of Arkansas.' When the rest held up their hands, I kept mine down, and made up my mind that I would give the thing up."

"Who constitute the Central Clayton Ring in the State?"

"Well, McClure, Clayton, Hadley, Bowen, Wilkshire, Scott, Tankersley, and Belden. As I said before, the only number one man amongst them is McClure. If he had any honesty, he would make a first-class Supreme Judge; but he screens anybody in the party, and makes all the money he can."

"You do not think Hadley a bad man?"

"No, I think him a green man. These fellows never meant to make him Governor, but only to give him the State Senatorship. They dared not trust Johnson to be Governor, and they pushed him off into a side office, and were obliged to put up with Hadley. He won't do all the dirty work they require."

"Did you have any Ku-Klux in your county?"

"None whatever. There were no disturbances there in 1868, when they happened all over the State; and this ought to prove to you that the present quarrels are forced upon the people, and do not grow out of the proper condition of things. There are four Union Leagues in Pope County. There never was a Ku-Klux in the District. The Democrats there are the best citizens, and, if let alone, quiet men. But you know nearly everybody there has been in the army, and those who stayed home have been under fire from partisan bands, so that, when you murder citizens by a Sheriff's process, you waken the very devil, even in the quietest community."

"Do you suppose that Clayton gave advice about Pope County to Hadley?"

"Well, we generally understand here that Hadley never makes a step without telegraphing to Clayton, at Washington, or elsewhere; but he has nothing of the desperado in him, as Clayton has."

"Did your attacks upon Hickox, Dodson, Williams, Stuart & Co. ever get you into trouble?"

"God bless you, yes! You see, when I took my paper off with the Brindle-tails, I became the general organ of all citizens who can read, and the county officers used to invade my office with revolvers and clubs, and with Hickox I had four or five personal quarrels. Dodson never seemed to have much notion of newspaper influence. He was a comparatively ignorant man, and had a superstition about the press. Besides, he was a perfect type of the bandit, and would sometimes come up to me, and say, 'Butterfield, they say you are running me hard; but I suppose it is your business, and I shan't get mad.' Yet, in a few minutes, when Dodson could pick up five or six men, so as to overawe me, he would come back again, and curse me for half an hour, with his pistol out. That is the type of the Arkansas desperado,—tractable until he has a crowd around him. Hickox was no such character. He was a regular conqueror,—surly, ugly, arrogant,—and he believed in force as the proper means of government, and was afraid of nothing. At one time, I saw murder in Hickox's eye; but he was too discreet to fire at that time, for I had 'the draw' on him. He and Williams both drew on me just before the murder of the prisoners, and Williams swore that he would kill me certainly before he was done with me. He and Dodson, however, came back next day and apologized; but no man in the world ever knew Hickox to make an apology. He was a Northern boar. I did do mighty hard work against these fellows, and they have tried every means in their power to break me up. One time, the store where I kept hardware burnt up, and, when I came down to Little Rock to get my insurance, I found that somebody had slipped in before me, and made affidavit that I did not have anything there worth more than two or three hundred dollars. The President of the Insurance Company was the Captain of the State Guard, and he knew the contrary, because he had been in the store but a little while before, and he read me some of this affidavit. I recognized the language of School-Superintendent Stuart in it. That sneaking old hypocrite had been active enough to try to have my insurance stopped, hoping that it might stop my paper to lose the money; but I got every cent of it, and that left them no alternative but to burn me out. The Minstrels had no paper, except one at Dardanelle, which suspended two months ago. When we Brindles went off from the regulars, we took two-thirds of the vote in our county. They got my foreman, Myers, to steal my subscription-list, and started a Minstrel paper at Dardanelle, called the *Eye of the West*; but I believe even that is Brindle-Tail. In Pope County, but for these disturbances, we should have beaten the Minstrels two to one, for we were growing all the time. There are 1,300 votes in the county legitimately, but only 800 are registered; and there are 500 or 600 of disfranchised, intimidated, or indifferent people, who do not vote. The county taxes are about $2.15 on the hundred. The county is virtually bankrupt."

"Who represents Pope County in Congress?"

"Tom Bowles. The district comprehends twenty-three counties, and stands third numerically. Bowles is a Brindle-Tail, and I was Postmaster at Russellville for some time. We shall elect in the Pope District the Representative in the Legislature, no matter whether Pope vote or not. If they put us under martial law, or stand their militia around our polls, still, in the next two counties of the Legislative District, we are perfectly sure. There will be a Conservative Legislature to follow the present."

"Mr. Battenfeld, have you any reasonable doubt that the Minstrel militia burned your office?"

"No citizen of Russellville entertains the least doubt of it. Their proposition was to have me hasten to my office when the flames burst out, and then shoot me down, so as to prevent effectually any revival of the paper. I kept in the house, and did not venture out. Next day, a negro desperado, named Jeff. Embry, was sent from the militia, charged with rum, to find me and kill me. I was playing billiards. The first thing I noticed, this negro had struck an old veteran loafer around our village over the head with a pistol, so that the blood had spurted all over him, and the old man was lying on the floor. The supposition was, that I would interfere, and then the negro would shoot me. I had a heavy billiard-cue in my hand, and we had the negro covered at the same time, and we drove him away. Before he could make another attempt, I got out through the back door, and took no further chances. However, I had sixteen shots on me, and I should have given them all away on some of the crew. I went over to Dardanelle for refuge, and am now at Little Rock."

"Did General Upham condole with you about the loss of your paper?"

"No; that cold-blooded buccaneer simply made the remark that I could not get any insurance this time, because I had taken my press and appurtenances across the river. But he knew better when he walked down to the office and saw, with his own eyes, the press scorched in the fire and the apparatus melted."

"Mr. Battenfeld, you have published a statement that you have a witness who overheard a conversation between Dodson and Upham, and that Dodson plead to let your paper be burned, and Upham finally gave his consent. What witness was that?"

"Well, the fact is, it was a servant at the house where they stopped, who slipped over and told me."

"You did not believe that a man of Upham's education and New England extraction would put himself in that position?"

"Well, sir, when he went up in Northeastern Arkansas, in 1868, he performed just the same sort of assassinations which Dodson and Williams imitated,—taking out persons without regard to any charges of guilt against them, and murdering them at the roadside; and, in some cases, these men had their stomachs ripped open and filled with sand, so as to sink them in the river. If you will turn to the report of the Legislative proceedings for 1870, you will find that the Adjutant General had to be despatched to Woodruff County in order to defend Upham against the horrible accusations which sprang up against him from the most respectable quarters. Danforth, in the report, admits that, on one occasion, Upham arrested fifteen of the old men in town, confined them in a brick building, and notified the citizens that, if he was attacked, he would kill all those prisoners and burn the town. Why, sir, these militia operations under the Clayton Government are worse than Haynau's. At the first sign of resistance to anything, these salaried brigands are sent amongst us, with what is called the Governor's Guard; and the riff-raff of our communities,—such fellows as Bart. Clonager,—are gathered up into posses of militia to lay the country waste!"

GATH.

Murder of Female Children in India.

The Central Provinces reports for 1870 supply the annexed account in regard to the prevalence of infanticide in that country:

A regular village visitation was instituted, and evidence taken as to the proportion of boys and girls, and some other necessary facts. One magistrate reports having visited ninety-nine villages, inhabited by a clan whose head is the Rajah of Amorha. Eighty-six of the villages were "suspected." In seven villages, inhabited by one caste, there were 104 boys, and only one girl, and that one girl had probably been saved by being brought up in her mother's family, altogether apart from her father. The Baboos of Asogpoor had twenty boys, and "no girl has ever been married from among them." In ten villages of another caste there was not one girl, and in another ten "a marriage of a girl is an unknown ceremony." Nearly all the families of the Baboos and Koours practice the crime, with the exception of the Koours of Luckmunpore, who had twenty boys and twenty-one girls—a most honorable exception where murder is the ruling social law. In one village in Oodeybore a venerable pundit said: "I have lived near the place, man and boy, close on eighty years, and I never saw a marriage in it." In some districts there has been considerable improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor, in referring to the Agra district, said: "In 1840 only three female infants among the guilty clans survived their birth; in 1841 there were fourteen; in 1842, there twenty-eight, and in 1865 there 488, about 44 per cent. of the child population. I could give you a very large number of instances from these reports, both as to the crime and the great change that has been brought about by an indefatigable body of officials, acting under enlightened and sympathizing chiefs. Here is one answer, at all events, to those who tell us that English rule is doing nothing for India. There is no doubt that we are failing in many respects, and in some where the East India Company succeeded; but there certainly are some particulars in which British power is enrolled in the service of civilization.

The Northern Pacific—An Indian Melee.

From gentlemen who have just returned from the Missouri River, information is received that the work is being vigorously prosecuted, and the track-laying is going ahead at the rate of three miles per day. Unless some unexpected obstacle is encountered, it is asserted that the road will be fully completed to the Missouri River by the first day of December, but it is probable that passenger trains will not be placed on the line to that point until next Spring.

An occasional raid is made by the Sioux Indians upon their weaker neighbors, and the particulars of one of recent occurrence is thus given by Dr. George H. Keith, to the Minneapolis *Evening News*: "A fight occurred near Fort McKean on Wednesday last, between parties of Sioux and Rees, each numbering about 100 men, during the progress of which three Rees and two Sioux were killed. Red Bear, a Ree Chief, and an old warrior, was killed. After killing him, his son, a brave young warrior, rode into a crowd of Sioux to prevent their mutilation of his father, and was slaughtered in a very short time. After killing him they horribly mutilated the body of his father, by sticking into it seven butcher-knives, fourteen poisoned arrows, cut off both his ears, broke his arms, and crushed in his skull. The Doctor says that on his return he learned that the fight had been renewed, with what result he did not learn.

—The widow of Levi Woodbury, once the belle of Washington, may still be seen, at a good old age, riding horseback about the suburbs of Portsmouth, N. H.

NEW YORK.

The Great Question of Clothes--Fine Feathers Don't Make Fine Birds.

Social Honors to Froude, the Historian.

Lucca's Reception to the Noble Red Men--A Savage Kiss for a Sweet Song.

What Divorced Husbands May Hereafter Expect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1872.

During the past week, the principal events—for they are such to the feminine world of fashion—have been the openings of the prominent milliners, mantua-makers, and dry goods merchants. Broadway, Fourteenth street, and other thoroughfares have been crowded with carriages, and the carriages filled with women as energetically in search of attire as if they had been snatched from the glowing canvas of Giulo Romano, and were in the condition of Pity, as described by the late William Shakspeare.

THE PASSION FOR ADORNMENT.

Strolling about town, I have been more than ever impressed with the universal fashion of the sex for adornment. I do not wonder that a pretty woman, especially while she is young, should be desirous to dress up to her beauty, and to justify the kindness of Nature by the graces of Art. She owes it to herself and the science of esthetics not to hide her lovely light under a bushel, but to let it stream, grand and glorious, over every eye that hungers for color and for form. What I do wonder at is, that women homely to repulsion, and the antipodes of elegance, have even a greater craving for gay robes and superabundant ornamentation than those of their sisters who are fitted to wear them.

These, as a rule, do not, and will not, dress in harmony with their plainness and awkwardness; will not subordinate, and, to a certain extent, hide themselves to and behind their garments. Instead of this, they persist, by excessive display, in advertising their ugliness, and compelling comparisons between what they are and what they wear. Elderly maidens, and matrons too, stubbornly refusing to forget their angularities,—or still worse, their obesities,—their wrinkles, their years, array themselves in gowns and gewgaws that would hardly have been becoming a quarter of a century before.

DRESS

is a thing to be determined by the appearance, form, style, and age. Everybody claims to understand this,—it is a truism, indeed,—and yet the majority of women practically ignore it. They trick themselves out in fine feathers, under the delusion that fine feathers make fine birds; heighten their physical defects by palpable unfitnesses; and render their appearance the subject of satire, instead of an object of admiration.

For some mysterious reason,—perhaps it is the blind groping for beauty in a spirit not outwardly beautiful,—the homeliest women have the stronger mania for trappings and tinsel than those have who are blest with comeliness. In striving to have the modistes transform them into something rich and rare, they are transformed into something poor and common. They publish their plainness in italics, and call general attention thereto by points of exclamation, in place of setting their copy in Roman, and letting it pass unnoticed with the rest. They do a certain wrong to others, and hurt themselves, by laying such an emphasis on the unattractive, and by obliging lovers of grace and beauty to direct their eyes where neither is to be found.

A woman is not to be despised because she has the misfortune to be plain or prosaic; but, if she be wise, she will cultivate herself in a direction in which Nature and Destiny have not fixed her limits, rather than seek to violate laws that are infrangible.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,

the eminent English historian,—whom Justin McCarthy declared to be John Anthony in a recent *Galaxy* article,—will have a reception at the Lotos Club next Monday evening. The occasion promises to be exceptionally pleasant and brilliant. The invitations—about 500 in number—have just been issued, and include the names of most of the gentlemen conspicuous in literature, journalism, and art. Among the bidden guests are William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, E. L. Godkin, Sydney Howard Gay, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, George William Curtis, Parke Godwin, J. G. Holland, Richard Henry Stoddard, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Edward L. Yeomans, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, Edwin Booth, Edmund Yates, Lester Wallack, Anton Rubinstein, Eastman Johnson, William Whittridge, Winslow Homer, Jervis McEntee, Henri Wieniawski, and many others.

The Lotos has gained a high reputation for the elegance of its entertainments and its cordial hospitality. It is the rendezvous of many poets, scholars, and *beau esprits*, and, though young, is already in the front rank of our literary and artistic organizations.

On the Tuesday evening following, Messieurs Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,—Froude's publishers in this country,—will give a dinner to the historian at Delmonico's, and George William Curtis will preside. Mr. Froude will also meet there many distinguished thinkers and scholars, and will have an opportunity, aided by the other numerous entertainments prepared for him, to judge impartially of the quality and range of the American mind.

A VERY UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT

was that given, the other evening, at the private residence of Pauline Lucca, in East Fourteenth street, to the party of Sioux chiefs on a visit to the Metropolis. The little prima-donna had been so much pleased with, what she called, the queerness (*bizarrerie*) of the Indians, when she had seen them at a Broadway hotel, and they had been so much delighted with her, that the reception under her own roof was a mutual satisfaction.

The braves, to the number of fifteen, in full war-paint, drove up to the Baroness Von Kahden's door immediately after dinner, and, under the guidance of their interpreter, entered her sumptuous drawing-room. She soon appeared, shook hands with them, and bade them welcome all round. She was so glad they had come that she clapped her hands, and laughed in the most childish fashion. They made themselves at home at once; squatting down on the floor; parading up and down before the mirrors, and admiring the elegant furniture. The diminutive warbler ordered champagne; poured it out for the savages with her own fair hand, as the cheap romancers say, and smiled at the industry they displayed in drinking.

THE SON OF THE FOREST,

as is well known, takes very kindly to fire-water in any form, and on that occasion showed an appreciation of Roederer that would have done credit to any representative of civilization. The Indians quaffed the sparkling wine until they bubbled over with happiness, and sought to make their fair entertainer understand their harsh tongue by a variety of gestures. Determined to do something to please her, they at last performed a war-dance, to the serious detriment of the furniture, brandishing their tomahawks, and filling the house with the noise of their demonstrations. They were very desirous to hear Lucca sing, which she promised to do if they would first favor her with some of their vocal music. They began with a series of "Ugh-ughs" and "How-hows," and rose in a crescendo of discordant noises; reminding one of a combination of Japanese concert and exhilirated camp-meeting, which threw Lucca into convulsions of laughter.

She then redeemed her promise, executing—to Max Maretzek's piano accompaniment—the famous jewel aria, from "Faust." The red men enjoyed the singing greatly, and when she was through, the head chief, Thunder-Hawk, ran up to her, and kissed her before she could anticipate his osculatory intent. All the Caucasians present laughed at this extremely-civilized salutation, and the prima-donna, though at first annoyed, soon joined in their merriment, saying: "Great Heavens! It is not every day that a woman is kissed by an American Indian. (*Mon Dieu! ce n'est pas chaque jour qu'l'on peut etre boise par les Aborigenes Americains*)."

At a late hour, the primeval copperheads took their departure, after delaring to the prima-donna, through their interpreter, that she was the most charming white squaw they had ever seen, and that the music she made with her mouth was sweeter than a summer-breeze sighing through the forest.

THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

By the by, the statement in the London *Athenæum* that Lucca has forsaken the German theatres, and separated from her husband, Baron Von Kahden, is said to be correct. It is also reported that she intends to confine her lyric career in the future to this country, England, France, Italy and Russia, instead of limiting herself, as heretofore, to the Teutonic opera-houses. It is now reported that she will remain in America for two years, as she is greatly prepossessed in favor of the Republic.

THE OREGONIAN SINGER.

Joaquin Miller, who has been on the eve of sailing abroad for the last four or five weeks, is still here, and now seems to have his mind full of rendering assistance to the Cubans in their struggle for independence. He talks of going to the Ever-Faithful Isle with a horse and gun, and doing battle for the oppressed. Miller does not appear to have any fixed ideas respecting his future, and his late wife would doubtless say that his Cuban crotchet is another effort to imitate Byron and his mission to Greece to fight for Grecian emancipation.

By the by, Miller's friends say that Mrs. Joaquin misrepresents and wrongs him foully in her lecture, and that she does so deliberately, conscious that her course gives him exceeding pain. It is certainly

A NOVELTY,

even in this country, for a woman to turn her divorced husband into a subject of public discourse, and may truly be said to add new horrors to matrimonial separation. Many good persons have long been alarmed at the frequency of the dissolution of connubial partnerships, and may feel comforted by the belief that this—the latest result thereof—may act in the future as a wholesome corrective.

I am sure the men are few who would not bear extreme matrimonial disquietude for a long while before they would be willing to be lectured about by their ex-wives, all over the country. It is worse to be the subject of a lecture after divorce than to be the subject of a lecture during marriage.

COLSTOUN.

SENATOR SUMNER IN EUROPE.

His Arrival in London and Departure for Paris—His Views on the Political Situation—He is Grieved at the Present Course of Fred. Douglass and Wendell Phillips—What He Thinks of the Geneva Arbitration—Consulted by the French "Left."

M. D. C. in the Cincinnati Commercial.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A few days ago an elderly gentleman alighted at the door of Maurigy's Hotel, and entering, stood for a moment exchanging a steady look with the veteran proprietor of the establishment. The newly-arrived guest spoke to him in French, the hotel proprietor's native tongue. "M. Maurigy, you do not know me." "I know you perfectly," responded the old man. "You are Senator Sumner. Fifteen years have passed, and where now are the men who used to gather round you then? Where is Lord Brougham, and where is Lord Cranmouth? And Lord Palmerston—yes, he used to come and see you too. They are gone." Then Maurigy invites the Senator in, and proceeds to treat him as if he were the last of his famous patrons. But the old hotel proprietor is about the only one of Charles Sumner's former friends who was here to welcome him. Not, indeed, because they have gone the way of Maurigy's list, for many yet remain; but chiefly because the Senator has hit the dead season straight on the head. No member of the aristocracy less democratic than Sir Charles Dilke could be found in London in September, without raising suspicions as to the condition of his estates; and I need hardly say that Sir Charles immediately paid his respects to the Senator, and enjoyed his company at dinner. It was with pleasure that he received a telegram from those who were his dearest friends here—the Duke and Duchess of Argyle—conveying a most cordial invitation to him to visit them at Inverary Castle, where they now are. A similar telegram came from John Bright, inviting him to Rochdale. Mr. Sumner was in London for a few days only, and is now in Paris. I had a good deal of conversation with Mr. Sumner during his visit, and thinking, from his peculiar position in regard to the Presidential contest, that his views might be of interest to your readers, I send (with his consent) some statements which he made, though they were not uttered with the expectation of their being printed. Mr. Sumner had not seen the comments which certain journals had made upon his sudden departure for Europe, and was indignant that any one should suppose that it was from inclination that he is not now heartily engaged in urging the election of Horace Greeley upon the American people. He declared that he consented to go abroad only after his old friends Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Howe declared that it was impossible for him to make a single speech without incurring serious danger. Mr. Sumner said he regarded the Liberal nomination as an eminently good one. It has placed in opposition to one of the most ignorant men that ever held office in the United States, a man of established literary reputation, a man whose whole literary career has been achieved by the unaided powers of his intellect and the honesty of his character. The nomination has placed in opposition to a merely selfish, commonplace person, a man whose history is a salient feature of the time, and is characteristic of the country. Some of the attacks upon Mr. Greeley by men who ought to honor him are such as he (Mr. Sumner) believed would be bitterly repented by those who have made them. It seemed to him particularly mournful that Frederick Douglass should bring himself to say, "We do not object to Horace Greeley, the anti-slavery man, but to Horace Greeley who does not know his own mind from day to-day," or words to that effect. "I have not," said the Senator warmly, "seen Frederick Douglass recently, and I regret that I have not; for I would have face to face asked him how he could dare to utter an accusation of that kind against a man who had for more than a quarter of a century defended the equal rights of his race—defended them day in and day out against such heavy odds. I would have asked him if he in all his life ever had a doubt of what Horace Greeley's mind was 'from day to day' about the rights of his oppressed race." With reference to his friend Wendell Phillips—by whose side Mr. Sumner studied at college, and studied law—Mr. Sumner spoke tenderly, as he always has done through all the differences that have separated them. In nothing did I more note the solidity of Charles Sumner's character than that he should still adhere to the habit I had so long marked in earlier years at Washington—never so criticise any man whose aims he regarded as high and sincere, however severely that other may have criticised him. "When I was urged to read Mr. Garrison's letter 'reviewing my anti-slavery record,' I declined, simply saying that I respected Mr. Garrison's anti-slavery record too much to be willing to read anything that would make me honor him less. As for my anti-slavery record, if it cannot stand without nursing, it may as well fall." Mr. Sumner alluded to the large number of letters which he had received from prominent men in the South,—some of them who had, as members of Congress, been his bitter foes,—in response to certain sentiments in his (Sumner's) letter to Speaker Blaine, and quoted passages from these letters showing that these men accepted the situation, and were prepared to respond to any indication of magnanimity on the part of the North. With regard to foreign politics, Mr. Sumner said that he thought that the Arbitration at Geneva would prove to be a landmark in the history of international relationship. Unquestionably a new principle of mutual respect and amity had been established, in that a nation is required to have laws and to administer them, not simply for itself, but with some reference to the rights of its neighbors. This is an important step toward something like international society, and it is of far more importance than any question of money. While Mr. Sumner was here he was consulted in the interest of the pronounced Republicans of France (the "Left") with regard to certain fundamental principles—as to the working of the system of two legislative chambers instead of one, and the executive power. I cannot venture to quote the opinions of the Senator upon points which are likely to become subjects of vehement struggle in the next session of the French Assembly; but I may say that Mr. Sumner expressed very earnestly the conviction that the suspected tendency of a single executive head to accumulate power to itself, and to grow into monarchical methods of carrying its objects, was amply justified by the history of the United States, and he expressed himself not at all sure that the authors of the Constitution might not have been wiser had they, as was for some time contemplated by them, constituted an executive commission of several persons rather than confided the degree of power required by an executive to one individual. Mr. Sumner in this consideration dwelt less on the course of President Grant, whom he seemed to think had simply violated the Constitution and disregarded all principle, more for the lowest advantage and interest of himself and his relatives than to indulge any public ambition with regard to the State. Such a man, however, could by no means have failed to suffer from general scorn, and been an impossible candidate for any party, had it not been that there had been a progressive tendency to invest the Presidency with new and [illegible] sistible powers. If Grant is re-elected [illegible] impossible for any one to say that he is [illegible] and frank choice of the American people [illegible] best and most worthy citizen for [illegible] America. Mr. Sumner has devoted [illegible] time since he has been in London [illegible] ly to visiting the galleries of art [illegible] is not only a passionate admirer of [illegible] of art (of which, as is well known, he has [illegible] collection in Washington), but he is, [illegible] the Venetian and Dutch schools are [illegible] a connoisseur. He sat for a long time [illegible] gazing upon the Turners and Claudes [illegible] National Gallery, but his chief enthusiasm [illegible] for Ary Scheffer's "Francisco de Rimini" [illegible] Bethnal Green (Marquis of Hertford's) [illegible] This he seemed to think as grand [illegible] was ever painted. But as I walked [illegible] amid great works of art, the veteran [illegible] mind again and again wandered to the [illegible] struggle, and no one who had seen him [illegible] could have any doubt that he has come [illegible] country with a heavy heart.

BORING FOR WHISKEY.

A Search for the Wreck of a Steamer Sunk in 1860—Six Hundred [illegible] of Whiskey and Two Hundred [illegible] of Brandy Buried in a Sand [illegible]—Treasure Found.

From the Memphis Appeal.

In the fall of 1860, or early in 1861, the [illegible] er South Bend, bound from Cincinnati [illegible] Arkansas River with a valuable cargo of [illegible] and general merchandise, was sunk in the [illegible] sissippi. She was the property of [illegible] Dean and John D. Adams and was run [illegible] a steamer fifty miles from Memphis [illegible] sunk. A wrecking boat shortly afterward [illegible] to the place, and succeeded in [illegible] some of her upper works; but a heavy [illegible] curring in the river, the wrecker was [illegible] away, having lost her anchors and [illegible] The South Bend was therefore abandoned [illegible] the time. When the stage of water [illegible] lowed of the resumption of work the [illegible] was troubled with civil war, and men's [illegible] were turned to different things. The [illegible] writers could not procure boats and [illegible] pursue the search, for the location of the [illegible] was lost. The buoys were swept away [illegible] everything was in a state of uncertainty [illegible] the time "the disturbance" had [illegible] thought of the South Bend was lost; only [illegible] old river men allowed their minds to [illegible] the vast surface of the deep and speculate [illegible] the hidden treasures contained therein. Several of these thought it worth while [illegible] tempt to find the South Bend, but did not [illegible] any rational methods in their search. [illegible] recourse to witches, spiritists, clairvoyants [illegible] dreams, and weak-minded people of all [illegible] rather than to reason and experience [illegible] very naturally failed. Captain John Cowdon [illegible] old river man, and a person of great [illegible] and experience, a man who has been [illegible] with the Mississippi River since his infancy [illegible] knows all about its peculiarities and [illegible] tions from Cairo to the Balize, had the [illegible] searching for the South Bend in his [illegible] mind for a long time, but could not [illegible] to pursue his investigations until [illegible] Before making a move, he reasoned [illegible] location of the wreck, his great [illegible] river matters enabling him to do this [illegible] tonishing accuracy. He knew that [illegible] sand would be formed and deposited [illegible] boat, and that the bar would grow like a [illegible] comet down the stream, and that the boat [illegible] be found, if at all, near the head of the [illegible] formation. The wreck, however, was [illegible] bar that had been already formed, [illegible] from the Arkansas shore several hundred [illegible] into the river, the channel running between [illegible] and the Tennessee shore. This would [illegible] complications in the simple problem, [illegible] tions that required the head and [illegible] Captain Cowdon to understand and unravel.

The difficulty of finding the wreck may [illegible] timated from the fact that 3,000 boats [illegible] sunk and hidden in the area within whose [illegible] it was generally thought the hull of the [illegible] Bend reposed. Going at it, then, in a [illegible] methodical way, it might take five years' [illegible] labor to strike the hull; and if good [illegible] not attend the searchers it might [illegible] years. The expense of such a pursuit [illegible] deter the most sanguine, particularly when [illegible] recollected that no one can say for certain [illegible] is left in the hull, or what the wreck [illegible] worth when brought to the light of day. [illegible] thought that the 600 barrels of liquor [illegible] were shipped on the South Bend in [illegible] and the vast quantities of cognac brandy [illegible] untouched, and even much more valuable [illegible] when they were sunk beneath the waves [illegible] value of the cargo is estimated at $100,000 [illegible] it may take much of this sum to bring [illegible] market.

The following letter will show that the [illegible] itable Cowdon has discovered the treasure:

SAND BAR, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
NEAR ISLAND 38, Oct. [illegible]

EDITORS APPEAL: To-day, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] seven weeks' search, I have struck the wreck [illegible] steamer South Bend, in boring our eleventh [illegible] and twenty-fifth hole. The boat lies perfectly [illegible] and straight as if on docks. The decks are [illegible] unbroken, twenty-four feet deep under the [illegible] about sixteen feet below the present stage [illegible] The cargo consists principally of liquor, [illegible] of great value, and with appliances I can get [illegible]

Respectfully yours, JOHN CO[illegible]

Captain Cowdon has had several men [illegible] helping him in his search. He pursued [illegible] oughly, and succeeded in finding the [illegible] of the boat and measuring her dimensions [illegible] is one hundred and fifty feet long and [illegible] beam, capable of carrying two hundred [illegible] The captain, having great faith in his [illegible] ty, undertook the task of finding and [illegible] the sunken steamer some months ago. [illegible] a contract with the underwriters at [illegible] which protects them as well as himself [illegible] respective rights. The underwriters [illegible] paid all the insurance on the property, [illegible] the loss, and still retain the right to [illegible] whatever may be recovered by the [illegible] efforts of Captain Cowdon. Under this [illegible] Captain Cowdon has gone to great expense [illegible] trouble. Now that he is sure of his [illegible] will pursue his object with redoubled [illegible] assiduity. He will have to construct [illegible] dam, and have steam engines, derricks [illegible] other apparatus, which will enable him [illegible] the wreck before high water comes.

Suits for Breach of Promise.

From the Indianapolis News, Oct. 12.

Miss Florence L. Johnson, a lovely [illegible] lady of Morristown, through her [illegible] Ray, Voss & Davis, has brought a [illegible] promise suit against Alonzo Tyner, a [illegible] gentleman of this city. Damages are [illegible] $10,000. Both parties are of the high[illegible] spectability.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 9.

Suit has been instituted in the City [illegible] Judge Scott, by Jacob Lenz, through his [illegible] sel, W. Hollingsworth Whyte, against [illegible] Schomm, to recover $3,000 damages for [illegible] leged breach of promise of marriage. [illegible] filed in the case yesterday sets forth [illegible] parties had engaged themselves in [illegible] that a reasonable time for the fulfilment [illegible] engagement has now elapsed; that the [illegible] suitor, Lenz, has always been ready and [illegible] and anxious even to comply with his [illegible] ment, but that the lady has neglected [illegible] brace the opportunity, and has, indeed, [illegible] to marry, leaving him with no other [illegible] than the law's cold formalities, a suit [illegible] grave Judge, and damages in the sum of [illegible] with which he hopes to assuage his [illegible] mortification. It is very plain to see [illegible] Lenz does not believe in woman's rights.

A Father Shot and Killed by His [illegible] secuted Son.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. [illegible]

A gentleman from near Kirksville, [illegible] County, furnished us yesterday with an [illegible] of a tragedy in that County, in which [illegible] named Thomas Curtis killed his father, [illegible] ington Curtis, on Wednesday last. The [illegible] stances, as related, are about as follows:

Wash Curtis was a very ill-tempered man [illegible] in the habit of abusing his family, and [illegible] to make the boy who killed him the special [illegible] ject on whom to vent his spleen. On [illegible] night Curtis came home and beat his [illegible] daughter most cruelly, and afterward [illegible] home. On Wednesday morning he [illegible] and again waged war upon his household [illegible] tempting to punish his son Thomas, who [illegible] 19 years of age. The boy refused to be [illegible] and the father becoming furious with [illegible] rushed toward his son with a drawn knife [illegible] hand. The boy fled, and was pursued [illegible] 100 yards, when, finding that he would [illegible] taken and probably killed, he halted, and [illegible] ing upon the father, drew a pistol and [illegible] The ball entered Curtis' neck, cutting the [illegible] lar vein, causing him to bleed to death in [illegible] 20 minutes. The mother, sisters, and [illegible] of the young man justify the act, saying [illegible] killed his father purely in self-defence.

—Professor Tyndall, upon landing [illegible] York, was welcomed by his cousin, [illegible] dall, of Philadelphia. In appearance [illegible] Tyndall is small in stature, of spare [illegible] bright gray eyes, and short iron-gray [illegible] wears spectacles, and dresses in black. [illegible] versation he said that on account of the [illegible] dential election he would not lecture in [illegible] York much before the 15th of December [illegible] leaves this city for Boston within a [illegible] days, where he will lecture probably on [illegible] ject of light, and kindred topics.

invest the Presidency with new and almost irresistible powers. If Grant is re-elected it is impossible for any one to say that he is the best and most worthy citizen for that office in America. Mr. Sumner has devoted more time since he has been in London exclusively to visiting the galleries of art, and is not only a passionate admirer of works of art (of which, as is well known, he has a large collection in Washington), but, as long as he can remember, the Venetian and Dutch schools are concerned, a connoisseur. He sat for a long time and for hours gazing upon the Turners and Claudes in the National Gallery, but his chief enthusiasm was for Ary Scheffer's "Francisco de Rimini" and "The Bethnal Green (Marquis of Hastford) collection." This he seemed to think was grand; a picture that was ever painted. But as I walked with him, amid great works of art, the vastness of the Sumner mind again and again wandered to the Southern struggle, and no one who had seen him in that struggle, and no one who had seen him now, could have any doubt that he has come to the end of his country with a heavy heart.

BORING FOR WHISKEY.

A Search for the Wreck of a Steamer Sunk in 1866—Six Hundred Barrels of Whiskey and Two Hundred Cases of Brandy Buried in a Sand Bar—Treasure Found.

From the Memphis Appeal.

In the fall of 1866, or early in 1867, the steamer South Bend, bound from Cincinnati to Arkansas River with a valuable cargo of goods and general merchandise, was sunk in the Mississippi. She was the property of Thomas Dean and John D. Adams and was run in the interest of a steamer fifty miles from Memphis and sunk. A wrecking boat shortly afterward went to the place, and succeeded in recovering some of her upper works; but a heavy rise occurring in the river, the wrecker was driven away, having lost her anchors and sprung a leak. The South Bend was therefore abandoned at the time. When the stage of water again allowed of the resumption of work the owners was troubled with civil war, and men's minds were turned to different things. The newspaper writers could not procure boats and men to pursue the search, for the location of the wreck was lost. The buoys were swept away, and everything was in a state of uncertainty. In the time of the disturbance" had ceased thought of the South Bend was lost; only a few old men allowed their minds to range over the vast surface of the deep and speculate upon the hidden treasures contained therein. Several of these thought it worth while to attempt to find the South Bend, but did not adopt any rational methods in their search. They had recourse to witches, spiritists, clairvoyants, dreams, and weak-minded people of all sorts, rather than to reason and experience. They very naturally failed. Captain John Cowdon, an old river man, and a person of great intelligence and experience, a man who has been associated with the Mississippi River since his infancy, knows all about its peculiarities and its formations from Cairo to the Balize, had the idea of searching for the South Bend in his capable mind for a long time, but could not find leisure to pursue his investigations until recently. Before undertaking a move, he reasoned out location of the wreck, his great experience as a river masters enabling him to do this with astonishing accuracy. He knew that eddies would be formed and deposited bars around the boat, and that the bar would grow like a tail to a comet down the stream, and that the boat would be found, if at all, near the head of the new bar formation. The wreck, however, was sunk so far from the Arkansas shore several hundred feet into the river, the channel running between her and the Tennessee shore. This would complications in the search, but a simple problem, less than that required of the head and engineer Captain Cowden to understand and unravel.

The difficulty of finding the wreck may be estimated from the fact that 3,000 boats may be sunk and hidden in the area within whose limits it was generally thought the hull of the South Bend reposed. Going at it, then, in a systematic way, it might take five years or more before the hull, and if good luck did not attend the searchers it might take years. The expense of such a pursuit would deter the most sanguine, particularly when it is recollected that no one can say for certain that there is left in the hull, or what the wreck may be worth when brought to the light of day. It was thought that the 600 barrels of liquor which were shipped on the South Bend in 1866, and the vast quantities of cognac brandy, were untouched, and even much more valuable than when they were sunk beneath the waves. The value of the cargo is estimated at $100,000, and it may take much of this sum to bring it to market.

The following letter will show that the indefatigable Cowdon has discovered the treasure:

SAND ISLAND, Mississippi River, NEAR ISLAND 35, Oct. 3.

EDITORS APPEAL: To-day, at 10 o'clock, after seven weeks' search, I have struck the wreck of the steamer South Bend, in boring our diesel line and found fifth hole. The boat lies perfectly level and straight as if on docks. The decks are sound and unbroken, twenty-four feet deep under the water, and about sixteen feet below the present stage of water. The cargo remains apparently as when shipped, with the exception of a few bales of cotton, which I suppose have floated off. Hopes, which I have entertained from the people to pay them;

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal-st. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

Tuesday Morning, October 15, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Aiken and Lawler, managers. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company in the spectacular extravaganza, "Fortunio, and His Seven Gifted Servants."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. James H. McVicker, proprietor and manager. Buckstone's Comedy, "Leap Year, or the Lover's Privilege." Messrs. McVicker, O'Neil, Lanergan, Power, and Mesdames Allen, Stonsall, Myers, and Post.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, near Madison street. C. R. Gardner, manager. "Frou Frou." Miss Ada Gray and J. W. Blaisdell in leading parts.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. S. Myers, manager. Arlington, Kemble and Cotton's Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by Nathan Sheppard, entitled, "Shut Up in Paris."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Wood and Sinn, managers. Variety entertainment, with the Mathews family, Arthur Gregory, William Carleton, C. A. Gardner, Miss Gilmer, and Costa's Ballet Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Roberts' Combination. Messrs. Manning, Hurley, Marr, Bray, etc.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, representing a tour in Ireland.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Cairo, Alexander County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

GENERAL BLACK.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Charleston, Coles Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15, night.
Paris, Edgar Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16, night.
Marshall, Clark Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglass Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Equality, Gallatin Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Delevan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havanna, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. S. L. BRYAN AND D. K. GREEN.
Trenton, Clinton Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Hanover, Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. G. D. A. PARKS.
Newark, Kendall Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
White Willow, Kendall Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

E. M. HAINES AND RICHARD BISHOP.
Crystal Lake, Oct. 15

The triangular contest for Congressional Delegate in Dakota Territory has taken an unexpected shape, rendering it uncertain whether Brookings, Independent Republican, or Armstrong, Democrat, is elected.

The demand for the Fire Anniversary number of THE TRIBUNE still continues, although several successive editions have been exhausted. We can now supply all orders for this issue at THE TRIBUNE counting-room, No. 15 Canal street.

The debt of New York City has been increased during the last eight months to the extent of over $4,000,000. This increase was for additional school buildings, docks, and public works. The expenditure is equal to anything done in the days of Tweed, though it is to be presumed that the city has more to show for the money now than it had then.

The Carlists of Spain have attempted another insurrection, this time at Ferral, but, like all the other revolutions by that family, this one has been suppressed, and promptly. Don Carlos, the elder, made his claim to the throne in 1833, and he and his successors have been engaged in insurrections and in being suppressed ever since. The Princes themselves manage to keep out of Spain.

The official returns from Indiana continue to increase the majority for Mr. Hendricks. The contest between Shanks, Republican, and Neff, Liberal, in the Ninth Congressional District, will turn upon the legality of the votes in one township; if the ballots are allowed, Shanks will be elected; if they are disallowed, Neff will be elected. Hendricks' majority is too large to justify his being counted out this time.

The imports of Richmond, Va., during the fiscal year 1871-2, were $130,447. At an average of 20 per cent, the duties thereon would be $26,089.40. Eight employes collected this sum and voted the Grant ticket in return for $11,857.88 of the people's money. The cost of collection is, then, over 45 per cent,—or 20 per cent more than the average which Mr. George William Curtis fixed when he said: "One-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection."

On Sunday night two disasters occurred on the lakes. The propeller Lac la Belle foundered on Lake Michigan; some of the passengers reached Racine in one of the boats and report that all the passengers and crew were saved. She had a cargo of pork and flour. The other disaster occurred on Lake Ontario, where the propeller China, loaded with pig-iron and merchandise, was burned to the water's edge. The lives of all on board were saved.

The remains of Governor W. H. Seward, the statesman and patriot, were buried, yesterday, at Auburn, New York. The funeral was attended by several representatives of the Government, and by many distinguished citizens from that and adjoining States. There is a general expression, from all parts of the country, of gratitude for the great services of Mr. Seward, and his death is pronounced by all as a National loss.

During the election in Savannah, a negro who was inciting a riot at the polls was arrested by a man named Julian, a Special Deputy Sheriff. This outrageous interference with the right of suffrage has received its merited reward. A score of negroes, headed by a white Custom House official, gallantly attacked Julian, in the evening, shot him in the head and thigh, beat him with clubs, and left him senseless. The colored men are arming, or organizing, and fighting in a way that must do Wendell Phillips' heart good.

A Judge in one of the Eastern States, in explaining to the Grand Jury their duties with regard to indicting persons for certain notorious crimes, said to them, "If the State's Attorney does not properly and promptly aid you in discharging your duty, *indict him*." We think if Grand Juries were more generally reminded of their duty, and advised of their power in such cases, there might be an improvement in the execution of the law, and a more vigorous effort to arrest certain kinds of crimes which now go unpunished.

The friends of Greeley and Brown in Ohio are by no means disposed to surrender the contest for the Electoral vote of that State. We have already published General Brinkerhoff's ringing address, and Mr. Hassaurek's, in his paper, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, of Saturday, says: "If the Grant party of Ohio carried the State by 15,000 majority, only 7,500 votes are necessary to neutralize this majority. Hamilton County alone will furnish 5,000 toward it, and in the other parts of the State there will certainly be as much done, if not more."

A Cairo paper reports that the Surveyor General of Canada and the Astronomer to the Royal Engineer Corps have been in that city searching for the points where, in 1807, the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio joined. This is necessary to settle the boundary of a tract of land, 400 miles square, in Canada, always in dispute, and in the original titles defined by land-marks, one of which, the junction named, was directly south of one corner of the tract. Her Majesty's Government has gone at work in earnest to locate this missing point, which a portion of old Cairo residents assert is now out in deep water, while others are equally certain that it is far inland.

The New York Mayoralty tickets are now four in number. Jimmy O'Brien is the Republican nominee, Abraham R. Lawrence the Democratic, W. F. Havemeyer is named by the Democratic members of the Committee of Seventy, and George W. Van Nort by the Republican members of the same Committee. O'Brien, who, it is said, can neither read nor write, has demanded a high price for his past services in Philadelphia, and for those to be performed in New York, and, despite his Penitentiary record, the Republicans confess their purpose to win a victory even by such means. It will be a vindication of Tweed and Connolly when the party of Reform nominates and supports O'Brien for the Mayoralty of the great metropolis of the Nation.

The Hon. Thomas J. Turner, yesterday, accepted the nomination for State's Attorney on the Liberal ticket. Mr. Turner is an able lawyer, and of large practice. He ranks among the ablest men in the State. He is experienced in the duties of the office, and is thoroughly conversant with the Legislature of the State. He has also served in Congress, repeatedly in the Legislature, and was a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State. If the citizens of this county want a competent, experienced lawyer, who is in no way involved in the local party wranglings, and who will honestly and fearlessly execute the laws, let them elect Mr. Turner.

Those of the Ohio electors who voted on the 8th inst., cast 256,000 ballots for Wikoff, Grant candidate for Secretary of State, and 244,000 for Wiley, Greeley candidate for the same office. The difference in the popular vote is, it will be seen, but 12,000. Yet that difference elects six Congressmen. The Grant party carried thirteen districts; the Liberals but seven. The cause of this outrageous disproportion between popular and Congressional majorities is, of course, the system—for it has become a system—of gerrymandering. It is a sign of the decadence of popular integrity that the party in power not only justifies its delegates to the Legislature, where they set themselves to the task of cheating the minority out of its just representation in the House, but demands that they shall do so.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred the subject of a reform in our present system of numbering and naming of streets, at a meeting yesterday, decided to report an ordinance providing as follows: 1. To adopt the decimal system of numbering streets in the city. 2. To make Madison street the dividing line, or base, for numbering all north and south and diagonal streets, and State street the dividing line for numbering all east and west streets. 3. To take the word "West" from the name of all streets running west of or from State street, and "South" from streets running in that direction from Madison street. 4. To add the word "East" to the names of all streets running east of or from State street, and the word "North" to all streets running north of or from Madison street. 5. That one hundred numbers be assigned on each street to each block or square not exceeding four hundred feet in length or width, and two hundred numbers to all blocks or squares exceeding that dimension; intervening narrow streets and alleys are not to be considered boundaries of blocks or squares.

The Police Commissioners, last night, presented to the Common Council the draft of an ordinance for the closing of saloons and all other places for the sale of liquor. The ordinance provides that any person who shall, during the night time, after 11 p. m., keep open "any saloon, grocery, victualling, or other house or place" for selling, giving away, or dealing in any "vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, to be drunk in or about the premises, or who shall, during the same hours, sell or give away, or deal in such liquors, to be drank on the premises, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100." Druggists are exempted from the operations of the ordinance.

The ordinance does not contain any reference to closing the saloons on Sunday. It simply provides that all places where liquor is sold shall be closed at 11 p. m., and be kept closed during the "night time" thereafter, which means, probably, until daylight.

The ordinance did not meet a very favorable reception in the Council, and was finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The ordinance evidently aims at driving all persons home at 11 o'clock by cutting off the supply of refreshments at that hour.

By a curious coincidence, a despatch announcing the murder, by Apaches, of an officer of the Seventeenth Infantry, reached Washington while a delegation of Apaches and other red-handed braves were interviewing the President and the portion of the Cabinet not now on the stump. The first set of savages are now on the high road to distinction. If they keep on killing our soldiers, they will soon become chiefs. Then they will kill more, and become celebrated chiefs. Then they will be carried on to Washington at the expense of the people they have been doing their best to destroy. They will be talked to, and paid for their kindness in hearing by being lodged and fed in first-class hotels. They will then be sent back to the plains, will be given rifles with which to kill more soldiers, and horses with which to escape, and will be let loose to burn, ravish, torture, and slay, until the extermination that now might be avoided by prompt severity will become a necessity. Nowadays, the man whose family has been burned to death by some cowardly band of scalpers, and who wishes to get his revenge, vendetta-fashion, will betake himself, if he is wise, not to the plains, but to Washington. There he is sure to meet his prey, and can slaughter the scoundrels at will.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active yesterday, and most of them were easier. Mess pork was quiet and steady for cash lots, at $14.25@14.50, and firmer for future at $13.00 seller March. Lard was dull and easier; quoted at 8½c for winter, and 8c for seller December or seller January. Meats were quiet, at 6@6¾c for shoulders, and 10@10¼c for short ribs. Highwines were steady, and more active at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, but a little easier, closing at 15½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand, and firm. Wheat was less active, and declined 1½c per bu, closing at $1.13½c cash, and $1.13@1.13¼ seller November. Corn was less active, and a shade easier, closing at 33¼c cash, and 34@34¼c seller November. Oats were in fair demand, and quite firm, closing at 22½c cash, and 23⅜@23¾c seller November. Rye was quiet, but firmer, with buyers at 52c. Barley was in fair demand and steadier, closing at 63½c for cash No. 2, 63c for seller the month, and 45½c for No. 3. The cattle market was dull and easy, but without quotable change. Hogs met with an active demand and commanded the advanced prices established on Saturday, sales making at $4.70@5.00. Sheep were inactive.

Old-fashioned geometricians and railroad engineers used to think that a straight line was the shortest distance between two points, but in the light of recent revelations on the Pacific Railroad it seems that circumstances may change this antiquated rule. If the two points are respectively the Treasury of the United States and the Treasury of the Credit Mobilier, and if the line to connect them is the line of the Pacific Railroad, geometry must yield to arithmetic, and the curve replace the straight line, for then the longest way round is the shortest way home, to the pockets of Uncle Sam—as Mr. Moses Bates, of Boston, explains in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*. Travellers over the Pacific Railroad, beyond the Black Hills, have noticed that, whenever the road approaches some unusually level stretch of country, it begins to double in and out, and circles over the prairies in sinuous curves, as if loth to leave so charming a spot. Looking out of the car-window sideways, the traveller may see the rails lying on the plain in great serpentine coils. This singular devotion of the engineers to the line of beauty and of grace is by no means esthetic. It is pecuniary; it has a specie basis, and arises from the fact that, for every mile the Company thus added to the length of the road, they received in United States bonds $16,000 (and the right to issue their own bonds to the same amount), and ten alternate sections of land extending twenty miles back on each side of the road. By these circuits the length of the Pacific Railroad has been increased, Mr. Bates says, 256 miles, at a cost to the people, in bonds and lands, of not less than $20,000,000. In this way, the railroad obtained not less than 5,120 sections more of the choicest part of the public domain than they were entitled to by their charter. There is, in addition to this, the continual waste involved in the additional tolls which must be paid by way-passengers, and for every pound of freight which goes to San Francisco over this unnecessary 256 miles. Had the Pacific Railroad, as a corporation, been the party to benefit by such curves, there would have been no adequate motive for their commission. But it was the express object of the Credit Mobilier to make such surreptitious profits as these the private gains of Oakes Ames and company. For each of these 256 miles, as for all the others, the United States gave its own bonds, the right to issue bonds, and its lands, to the Pacific Railroad, which the Directors forthwith voted to themselves as individual members of the Credit Mobilier as compensation for building the road.

EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.

We have now a renewal of several breezy schemes of territorial acquisition. There comes to us from Washington the old cry of "enlarging the area of freedom." Interference with Cuba, and especially a protectorate over Mexico, are already urged. The Spanish Government having refused to abolish slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and having failed to abandon the former to the revolutionists, it is suggested that the cause of freedom demands that the Old World despotism shall be exterminated, and these islands placed under the American flag. There are remote suggestions that no canal or other communication can be safely constructed through Central America, unless the territory selected for that purpose shall belong to this Union. Therefore, trade, commerce, peace, prosperity, union, future grandeur, and the American Eagle alike demand that the United States shall acquire more territory southward. It is suggested that "we must have harbors in the West Indies in which we can have our fleets in time of war." It has not been long since a Senator paraded a block of salt on his desk in the Senate, and declared that the United States could not afford to remain any longer without the possession of the island where it was found. It has not been very long since the President of the United States advised the purchase of a foreign land on the ground that the value of the sugar, coffee, and other products which might be raised there would eventually enable us to pay our foreign indebtedness. It is hardly necessary for us to say that it was from the same high authority that the country was informed that there was gold enough in Colorado, Nevada, and California to pay the National debt many times over, and that it had evidently been placed there for that purpose.

Just at this time the Presidential canvass in Texas is conducted by one party on the assurance that, if re-elected, the President will at once extend the military authority of the Union over the northern States of Mexico, in order to protect our frontier, and that if Mexico objects to such an invasion he will have to overcome those objections by force. In 1846, General Taylor was ordered to occupy the east side of the Rio Grande, to which occupation Mexico objected, and when the Mexicans vainly endeavored to repel the invasion of their soil, the President, by proclamation, declared that "war existed by the act of Mexico." Already a force of the regular army has been ordered to the Mexican frontier, and it is stated in Texas, as of authority, that, as soon as the election is over, the President will establish a protectorate over all the northern States of Mexico, or practically move the boundary line some hundred or two hundred miles backward into Mexico. If war should follow this act, then it will be the "act of Mexico," for which Mexico must be punished by having her people subjugated and her Government reconstructed and placed in the hands of Americans. It is true Mexico has just now, for the first time in many years, elected a President by a unanimous vote, and without a revolution. Nevertheless, her welfare, present and future, it is argued, depends upon her being Americanized without delay. And much more of the same sort.

How far these schemes are favored by the Administration we do not undertake to say. That is not to the point. But it is perfectly obvious that every scheme of this kind means money, and necessarily includes war. It is no answer that we are vastly superior to Mexico, and can easily overrun that unfortunate country; that Spain has fallen to the condition of a third-rate power, and that we can borrow three dollars to her one; that the people of San Domingo are so few and so ignorant that they dare not oppose their transfer, and that Hayti can easily be coerced into an incorporation with the American Union. The great fact remains unchanged, that all this means vast expenditure and needless war. All these proposed conquests or annexations are of foreign people, speaking a different language, with national traits and habits, and with social, religious, and political institutions equally foreign to our own. These people, moreover, have a bitter hatred of the United States. The memory of the war of 1846-48 will be ever green in Mexico, and if, to the hopes of the Mexican people there ever occurs a vision of national greatness and power, it is hailed chiefly because of the promise it gives of a recovery of the States lost in 1848, and the consequent humiliation and disintegration of the great "Robber Republic" of the North. We may conquer Mexico, as we may conquer Cuba and all Spanish America; but, in so doing, we take upon ourselves the responsibility of war and butchery to subdue a people who hate us in every sense of the word, and who will gladly contribute, at any moment, to our National disintegration.

The next four years, it is expected, are to add thirty or forty new States to the Union, all of which will have to be reconstructed, and in all of which Ku-Kluxism will of necessity exist. A war with Mexico, and another with Spain, will require an increased navy; there will be an army to clothe, equip, and subsist; there will be whole fleets of iron-clads, with new armaments; there will be new contracts, new frauds, new robbery of the Nation; there will be new loans, new issues of bonds, new issues of greenbacks, new syndicates, new Treasury Agents; there will be new scrambles for gold, and more Black Fridays; and the various financiers and capitalists who professed to have a dread lest Greeley would disturb the peace of the money market, will revel in the tranquillity of an endless war, of eternal rebellions, and of permanent standing armies and floating navies, if those wild projects succeed. Have we not had enough of war? Do we want any more conquered territory or subjugated people? Are we ever to have peace, or is the sword, which was supposed to have been sheathed at Appomattox, to gleam until the Republic, in forcing its imperial power upon other nations, shall fall and perish, like all its predecessors, into the darkness of anarchy?

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT.

In all political movements a steady, though not large, allowance is to be made for an element which the American people have euphemized by the term "pure cussedness." It signifies the aimless obstinacy with which certain men pursue mulish policies, which they know to be stupid and believe to be disastrous, merely because in so doing they attract attention, whereas, if they acted with the average sense, their inferior qualities would be lost in the crowd of nobler minds with whom they would be drawn into company. We observe that our Mephistophelian contemporary, the Chicago *Times*, has been chiefly inspired during this campaign by this benign spirit of "pure cussedness." As early as 1868, immediately after the Presidential election, the Chicago *Times* astonished its readers by recommending that Democrats should sanction universal suffrage, gulping down abolition, negro suffrage, and all the Republican doctrines at once. Regarding all these questions as settled, it would strike out anew on the policies of National Amnesty and Reconciliation, Civil Service Reform, and Revenue Reform. It treated its readers for several days to this dish of "boiled crow," attracting some notice in the form of plaudits from Radical journals, and some discontinuances from Democratic subscribers, though probably not great.

With occasional repentances, the *Times*, along with Vallandigham, Pendleton, and other Democratic politicians, advocated the new departure. It soon became evident that, if the Democracy would rid themselves of their old alliance with slavery, and plant themselves on a progressive platform founded on the existing demands of the country for Peace and Reform, they would be joined by an influential body of Republican leaders, and by voters exceeding the Republican majorities in most of the States. Ravished by the prospect, the *Times* became an enthusiastic Liberal, denounced all Democrats who held back as Bourbons, and claimed to be the simon-pure exponent, and real, genuine original Jacobs of the Cincinnati movement. Had its candidate, Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, a Republican, been nominated, the *Times* would, of course, be supporting him to-day. Whether his nomination had been ratified at Baltimore or not, the *Times* would be calling on all Democrats to vote for him, without the least intimation or hint that in so doing the party was being sold out to its enemies, or that the principles of Democracy were being betrayed.

As it became apparent that the Democratic pressure in all parts of the country would compel the ratification of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, the Chicago *Times*, at first the champion of Liberalism and then of strict fealty to Baltimore, changed its tune, and prepared to bolt from the Democratic party if its Convention nominated Greeley. It did so. Then for a time it turned to the Fifth Avenue Conference in New York. This conference included 120 persons, of whom about one hundred were for Greeley. The twenty seceded, and nominated Groesbeck and Olmsted. Just as the *Times* was nailing these names at its masthead, both nominees resigned. Disappointed in Groesbeck and Olmsted, the *Times* next grasped at the Louisville straw and went down with it. Nominally, it is a supporter of O'Conor and Adams. Virtually, it supports Grant, and is the organ of Grantism in Chicago. Within six months it has drifted from Liberalism to Grantism,—from anything to beat Grant to anything to elect Grant. Liberalism, Revenue Reform, Bourbonism, have been the successive planks on which it has floundered from Democracy over to Grantism. It is now in congenial waters. As the organ and apologist of disorders and despotisms in every form for sixteen years past, its true sphere will be found in serving Grant. It will come in with O'Brien and Murphy, an appropriate ally. All this is not because it hates Grant any less than it did five months ago, but because it thereby seizes upon the first opportunity it has ever enjoyed to manifest toward its former Democratic co-workers that element of "pure cussedness" which has always been its most striking characteristic.

A HINT TO HARD CASES.

A novel plan of solving the temperance problem has been hit upon by Mr. Sumner S. Brick, of Augusta, Me. The unfortunate Brick has for a long time been suffering from drinking too much liquor. Like all drunkards, Brick, when sober, was an excellent man and a model member of the community, but when drunk, got into all sorts of scrapes. Some time since, while intoxicated, he committed a serious offence, was arrested, and locked up in jail. When released on bail, he went immediately to the *Journal* office and caused the following advertisement to be published: "Whoever sells, or offers to sell to me, any intoxicating liquors of whatever nature, or whoever sells any in my presence, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law." The temperance laws in Maine favor Mr. Brick's resolution, and, if he adheres to his total abstinence theory, there is little danger that any saloon-keeper will expose himself to Brick's personal penalty, and much uncertainty whether Brick can get another drink, for love or money, however thirsty he may be. The legislation in other States would hardly adapt itself to Brick's commendable plan for recovering sobriety, and remaining an upright and proper man, nevertheless he has hit at the very root of the matter, and, as far as he (Brick) is concerned, he has cut the Gordian Knot which the churches and temperance societies have been attempting to untie ever since Noah got drunk in his own vineyard. Instead of being compelled by the law to remain a sober man, he compels the law to keep him sober. Instead of hereafter trespassing upon the public peace and having to pay damages for it, he makes the saloon-keeper responsible in trespassing upon his moral and physical rights, and compels him to pay the damages therefor. In our own State, under the new temperance laws, the wife of the inebriate can bring an action for damages against the saloon-keeper when she has suffered from her husband's intoxication. If the wife, why not also the husband? If the temperance legislation in this State were so remodelled that all of Brick's fellow-sufferers were at liberty to apply his remedy, and clothe themselves in the full panoply of the law, it would make very lively times for saloon-keepers. We do not believe there is any man, who is on the down hill of intemperance, but desires to get back again, and strives with all his might and main to do so. The habitual drunkard is just as conscious of the inevitable fate in store for him as any of his sober and more fortunate friends, and, if he had the power to be a law unto himself, he would many times apply that remedy. There is many and many a drunkard, over whom the temperance societies are working, and the legislators wrangling, all to no purpose, who will envy Mr. Brick his legal prerogatives. Suppose that every drunkard in Chicago had the right to come upon the saloon-keeper who sold him the liquor for personal damages, in trespassing upon his right to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the drunkard's wife also had the right to make him pay for the damages inflicted upon her, how long would the saloon-keeper's business remain a profitable one, or how many men would care to continue business under this dual responsibility? The Maine drunkard, in the position he has assumed, has given our citizens, committees, and legislators something to think of. As far as he is personally concerned, he has settled the whole question. He has no need of legislation. He is his own life-preserver. He is the law, court, jury, sheriff, and all unto himself. If he violates the law, he makes the man who has caused him to violate it responsible therefor, and hereafter the whiskey-bottle has no terrors for him, for he has the fascinating temptation bound hand and foot and under bonds to keep the peace toward him. In the present muddled condition of the temperance question in this city,—with clergymen suggesting back-door compromises with sin, with the Mayor issuing bulls against the comet, with the Police Commissioners rowing and backing water at the same time, and with politicians pleading that the saloons be kept open lest their closing injure the Republican party, Mr. Brick, the Augusta drunkard, with his unfailing panacea, comes like a ray of sunlight into a dark place. We suggest to all parties who are wrestling with this vexed question, that Brick, who is master of the situation in his own bailiwick, offers them something to reflect upon with reference to the Bricks in Chicago.

BUTLER AND WELLS.

The Young Men's Free-Trade Association of Boston, thinking it proper that before General Butler received their support for Congress he should make known his views on questions which seriously affected their interests, and were likely to come before him officially next winter, addressed him a letter asking him to state in terms whether he was in favor of Protection, so-called, or Free Trade. He replied that he was not in favor of a tariff for protection, but for revenue purposes only, "with incidental aid" to the industries of the country. What this incidental aid should be he illustrates by two examples, which Mr. Wells, in replying, in behalf of the Association, makes the instruments of his utter discomfiture. General Butler chooses "lastings" and "bunting" as specimens of revenue taxation with "incidental aid." Mr. Wells shows that the incidental aid amounts to no less than taxes of 90 per cent and 120 per cent respectively! He shows next, that there is not a scintilla of truth in the General's statement that this protection has lowered the price of lastings one-third to the shoe manufacturer and consumer, but that it has been, on the contrary, part of a system which prevents the American people from benefiting by that reduction on the prices of woollens, in which all the rest of the world has participated, for "there is not to-day a civilized country on the face of the globe in which a man or a woman cannot clothe themselves in woollens—quality and quantity being equal—at least 50 per cent cheaper than they can in the United States." The enhanced price which this taxation on lastings compels us to pay amounts in a year to over $1,500,000, which would support the whole Diplomatic and Consular force of the country. General Butler's assertions were based on a statistical trick which Mr. Wells has exposed before. They will show, first, "that compared with the prices of ten years ago, those of to-day have fallen, and then claim that this is a cheapening due to protection. They sedulously keep out of sight the foreign prices which, as is the case with lastings, have fallen faster and lower than American prices, and they hope in this way to conceal the fact that the real effect of the protection has been to deprive us of the cheapening of prices that accrues to other peoples. General Butler fell upon a particularly infelicitous illustration. The tax on lastings, besides burdening the largest specific branch of domestic industry (shoe-making), is particularly odious because it falls most heavily upon the women of the country, for whose shoes lastings is mainly employed. Mr. Wells does not speak too strongly when he calls this tax a swindle and a cheat, and he gives the people a hint that should not be lost when he says that, if they understood their interests, they would elect any man that advocated the continuance of such impositions a good deal quicker to the State Prison than to a seat in the National Legislature.

In the matter of bunting, which gets the incidental aid of 120 per cent, Mr. Wells finds it impossible to verify the General's quotations of prices, which is not surprising, and he shows that bunting, which, free of duty, could be bought for 15 cents currency per yard, costs under the present tariff 31 1-10 cents per yard. General Butler, whom some have asserted to be personally interested in the single bunting manufactory of Massachusetts, thinks that Americans will find a consolation in being able to fight under American bunting that will reconcile them to the extortion of 120 per cent. True Americans will be apt to echo the fervid declaration of Mr. Wells, that if our flags must bear the inscription, "Manufactured by foreigners," or the words, "Manufactured by General Butler under a prohibitory tariff of 120 per cent," he prefers the former, for that means freedom,—the right of every American to exchange the products of his labor without restriction,—while the other symbolizes servitude.

A further argument in favor of Protection General Butler finds in the doubling of the wages of labor and the shortening of the hours. Here he has recourse again to the trick of suppressing essential facts in the calculation. Wages have risen, but prices have risen as much, or more. Workingmen have themselves given the testimony to refute this plea. The Crispins in General Butler's own district have publicly stated that, while prices of commodities have risen against them 80 per cent, their wages have raised only 50 per cent, and that, therefore, the "shoemakers' condition financially must be worse than it was ten years ago." The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, in their last report, prove, by the testimony of workingmen in all their chief industries, that their average earnings do not equal the average cost of living. And as General Butler claimed that these beneficent features of Protection could not be discovered under the partial Free Trade system of Great Britain, Mr. Wells cheerfully admits that for once he is right, and to fortify his sage conclusions prints a table published this year by Leone Levi, which shows that "partial Free Trade" has so far contributed to the comfort of English laborers, that, instead of being like their American competitors, harassed by the increasing gap between their wages and their expenses, their per capita consumption of the necessaries and comforts of life has largely increased.

The Prussian Government has failed to extend any assurances to the Old Catholics that it will become their special champion, or in any way take part in their struggle with the Infallibilists, as an interested combatant, and has steadily refused them any material aid in money or church buildings, which they sadly need in pushing their new form of faith. The Government has limited its sympathy for them to regulations which place them on the same footing as the other recognized Churches, by acknowledging the binding force of their ministers' acts. The Infallibilist priests are now required to enter on the parish books births, marriages, &c., solemnized by Old Catholic clergymen, when they are requested to do so by them. Beyond this, they do not seem likely to receive any assistance from the Government, and will be allowed to paddle their own canoe. The Emperor, who has had so much trouble of late in the jarrings of Church and State, has evidently determined to grant them an eternal divorce, and, while he and Bismarck manage the affairs of the Empire, the Churches will have to be content to manage their own affairs as private corporations, in no sense entitled to ask the Government for assistance, and in no way to be allowed to interfere with it.

A Committee appointed by the "National Union of Elementary Teachers," in England, has been in session at Manchester, considering the propriety and possibility of introducing phonetic spelling. Archbishop French has objected to this that it would seriously interfere with the study of etymology, but the Committee does not agree with the Archbishop, or, at least, thinks that such interference is the lesser evil. It is proposed to restore some words to their Shakspearian forms, which represent their sounds quite clearly. However, the Committee seems to have done nothing more definite than to lay down the two maxims: "Reform, not revolution," and; "The maximum of advantage with the minimum of change," and to suggest the formation in England of a Board like the French Academy, which should, like that, revise the language. The *Pall Mall Gazette* rather discourages the whole scheme, by saying that the new spelling would soon be as anomalous as the old, and, quoting Richter's remark, "Sound must even succumb to the silent power of Time," to prove it.

It will be remembered that Cincinnati, some time since, gave up in despair the effort to count votes with Chicago and St. Louis, and that latterly she has transferred the contest to Pittsburgh. The rivalry between the two cities grows interesting. Pittsburgh claims the vote of Allegheny County as her vote, and Cincinnati that of Hamilton County. On this point, there is no dispute between the two cities. At the October election of 1868, Cincinnati came out ahead with flying colors, her vote being 43,870, while that of Pittsburgh was but 38,803, a difference of 5,067 in favor of Cincinnati. At the recent election, however, the tables were turned. The vote of Cincinnati was 42,171, while that of Pittsburgh was 49,594. Cincinnati, therefore, has the mortification, not only of being beaten 423 votes by her smoky rival, but of falling off 1,699 votes from her own count of 1868.

Disproving the existence of William Tell has come to strongly resemble knocking down a man of straw. Nevertheless, the Historical Society of the old Swiss Cantons has taken the trouble over again. By an unpleasantly conclusive mass of facts, it shows that the original Tell was born in the frozen North; that he shot apples off his sons' heads in Norway, Sweden, and Iceland; that he became William of Cloudslee in England, and did his little toxophilic feat in the market-place of Carlisle; and that he thence journeyed to Switzerland, where he lived his life and performed his feats all over again, and left behind him his cross-bow, which is still shown at Zurich. In short, he is a myth. The proof is complete, overwhelming. Hereafter we shall be told no more of Tell.

The increasing frequency of sudden deaths in England has excited general attention. The number of such deaths was, in 1851, 5,746; in 1870, 12,428. The medical journals seem to agree that the cause of the increase was the tremendous pace at which men now live. The mental and physical strain involved in a constant struggle to get wealth or fame quickly ends in heart-disease, and this ends in death. This view is sustained by the fact that such deaths occur, as a general rule, among men between 20 and 45 years of age. A medical review kindly advises Englishmen that these figures "warn us to take a little more care not to kill ourselves for the sake of living."

The ballot, although proclaimed a failure in England, seems to be, at present, a success in Ireland. At the election of a Town Councillor in Limerick, two candidates—a moderate Liberal and a "semi-Fenian"—appeared. Terrorism would certainly have carried the day for the latter if the voting had been *viva voce*. The secret system prevented terrorism, and the Liberal had a good majority. However, the success at Pontefract of the Tory dodge for nullifying the law will insure its adoption at all elections henceforth.

The October number of *McMillan's* contains an article on "Art and Morality," by C. A. Simcox, in which is this passage:

> To the pure all things are pure. It is recorded of one of the best public men of America that even the *ballet* always filled him with religious rapture.

Can any one give the name of this statesman who became religiously enraptured in such a curious way?

POLITICAL.

The Vermont Legislature will to-day re-elect Justin S. Morrill United States Senator.

—Governor Hoffman takes the stump for Greeley, this week, in New York.

—The aggregate vote of Philadelphia was 119,174 on District Judge, and 118,119 on Governor. The highest vote ever before cast by the city was 121,214 for Mayor, in 1868. The vote for Governor, this year, compares with that for Auditor General, in 1868, as follows:

Auditor, 1868.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Hartranft, Rep.	60,633	Hartranft, Rep.	69,278
Boyle, Dem.	60,808	Buckalew, Lib.	48,841

It is worth while to note,—since Forney advised honest Republicans to scratch Hartranft and rally on Mercur,—that Hartranft runs 1,166 ahead of Mercur, for Supreme Judge, in the city vote, though Mercur runs ahead in the country.

—The Reform ticket in Philadelphia, made up of selected names from the regular nominations of both parties, did not, in any case, affect the result. It does not seem to have attracted the attention of more than 11,000 voters.

—Forney, who insists that he is not a "dead duck," says:

> Let no one imagine that the fight against the Treasury Ring in Pennsylvania is over. It has just begun.

—Hear what Sam Bowles says:

> There is no middle ground between entire subserviency and utter independence; and, for the latter, a sterner virtue than Colonel Forney's is demanded.

—The vote of South Bend, Ind., last Tuesday, compared with 1868, was:

Governor, 1868.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Baker, Rep.	879	Browne, Rep.	1,337
Hendricks, Dem.	895	Hendricks, Lib.	1,121

—The official vote in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) District, for Congress, elects John [illegible], Liberal, by 26 majority; but Shanks will [illegible] test, claiming 21 majority.

—The principal cities of Indiana voted [illegible] Governor as follows:

	Hendricks.	*Browne.*	*Total.*	[illegible]
Indianapolis	6,343	7,349	13,692	[illegible]
Evansville	2,619	2,946	5,565	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	3,020	1,480	4,500	[illegible]
Lafayette	2,160	1,809	3,969	[illegible]
Terre Haute	1,851	2,030	3,881	[illegible]

—There is a Republican paper in St. L[illegible] which has the hardihood to object to a Republican county candidate because he is alleged [illegible] be a defaulter, and its subscribers are reported by the other Grant paper to be dropping off [illegible] hundreds.

—The O'Conor vote in the late election [illegible] estimated at 250 in Indiana, and at 300 in Ohio.

—Colonel G. P. Smith, formerly of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, is a Liberal candidate for the Kansas Senate.

—The vote of Harrisburg, Pa., compared with the vote for Governor in 1869, as follows:

Governor, 1869.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Geary, Rep.	1,884	Hartranft, Rep.	[illegible]
Packer, Dem.	1,903	Buckalew, Lib.	[illegible]

—The vote of Allegheny County, Pa., including Pittsburgh, compares with the October election 1868, as follows:

Auditor, 1868.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Hartranft, Rep.	23,880	Hartranft, Rep.	[illegible]
Boyle, Dem.	14,923	Buckalew, Lib.	[illegible]

—General Tom. Browne, defeated for Governor of Indiana, as he alleges, by the perfidy of Morton in trading votes for Hendricks to secure the Legislature, is in a frame of mind to be a "dangerous man," next winter, when the Legislature comes to elect a United States Senator. The General, it is even hinted, would rather be a doorkeeper, etc., than enjoy a fat Federal office. But he may think better of it; and, again, he may not.

—The Grant organs raised a howl because a majority of the popular vote in North Carolina, on their side, elected only three of eight Congressmen. But, in Indiana, a majority of the popular vote elects only three (possibly four) of thirteen Congressmen, and all the Grant organs call it a glorious victory.

—The Madison (Wis) *Democrat* says:

> General Milton Montgomery, of Sparta, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State last fall, and the gallant commander of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment, reports everything looking favorably in his part of the State. The Liberals are nothing daunted, but rather encouraged by the result of the recent election. There is great hope of this State.

—Are the Milwaukee Republicans going back on Fred. Horn, the Bourbon candidate for Congress, or are they going to take him regularly in their nominating convention next Monday. This is the Horn of their dilemma.

—The Washington *Chronicle* calls Hassaurek a traitor, who "sold only himself to the Liberals;" but the Cincinnati *Gazette* sees it in a nearer and stronger light. It says "Hassaurek made all the mischief in Hamilton County," measured by a Liberal gain of 10,000 votes.

—The Buffalo, (N. Y.) *Courier*, says:

> There is no abatement of heart or hope along the Liberal line on account of Tuesday's result. The opinion everywhere expressed is that, had we gained two of the three voting States, victory for Greeley would have been certain. As it is, having gained one of them only, the fact is decided that the contest will be a close one.

PROVISION INSPECTION.

Meeting of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers—A Rule for the Inspection of Provisions Adopted.

A meeting of pork packers and provision dealers was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, to take action upon the rules for the government of the trade, adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. There were about thirty persons present. D. A. Jones, Esq., presided. After three hours of discussion, the rules, with several important amendments, were adopted. The first rule adopted at Cincinnati was objected to because it would interfere with cash sales and delay shipment, as, under it, the buyer had the privilege of appointing the Inspector. The old rule of the Chicago Board of Trade, with a few additions, was substituted for it. The rule as adopted reads as follows:

> The Board of Directors shall appoint five members of the Association as a Committee on Provision Inspection, who shall have and exercise a general control over the inspection of provisions, and shall act as referees in case of complaint against the Inspectors, or the inspection of any lot of provisions, or any matter of business pertaining to the same. The Board of Directors shall also appoint five inspectors of Provisions, who shall constitute a sub-committee to decide on cases of complaint against any Inspector, and shall have power to appoint competent assistants, such assistants, in all cases, to be approved by the Committee on Provision Inspection. The Inspectors of Provisions shall furnish the necessary labor and materials for inspecting, receiving as compensation the fees arising from the same. They shall keep a record, in detail, of every examination they may make, that they may be qualified to testify positively at any time as to facts in regard to the same. Parties complaining of any Inspector, or the inspection of any lot of provisions, shall have the right to appeal to the Inspection Committee, and their decision shall be final.

The following amendment was also adopted:

> Non-bound tierces for lard and hams shall be classed as standard, if made in compliance with the requirements of the rule as to heading and staves.

The third strap on heavy boxes was discarded, and the weight of a box of Cumberlands fixed at from 400 to 475 pounds, and that of all other cuts from 450 to 525 pounds.

The meeting then adjourned. The rules, as amended, will have to be submitted to the full Board for confirmation.

ANOTHER REFORM.

Report of the Committee on the Renumbering of the Streets—Draft of the Ordinance to be Submitted to the Council.

The Common Council Special Committee on Numbering Streets met yesterday afternoon in the room adjoining the City Clerk's office. The Committee decided to report favorably on the following ordinance adopting the decimal system of numbering streets, and changing the names of specified streets:

> SECTION 1. That the decimal system of numbering streets be adopted as the system of numbering streets in the City of Chicago.
>
> SEC. 2. That Madison street be the dividing line or base for numbering all north and south, and all diagonal streets; and State street the dividing or base line for numbering all east and west streets.
>
> SEC. 3. That the word "west" be taken from the name of all streets running west of or from State street, and the word "south" from the name of all streets running south of or from Madison street; that the word "east" shall be added to the name of all streets running east of or from State street, and the word "north" to the name of all streets running north or from Madison street,
>
> SEC. 4. That 100 numbers be assigned on each street to each block or square, not exceeding 400 feet in length or width, and, that in all blocks, or squares, exceeding 400 feet in length or width, 200 numbers shall be assigned that intervening narrow streets and alleys, shall not be taken or considered as boundaries of blocks or squares.
>
> SEC. 5. That no permit fee shall be charged or required for re-numbering any building now numbered.
>
> SEC. 6. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict, or inconsistent with this ordinance shall be, and are hereby repealed.

The Committee then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Agassiz stopped over in Omaha to get specimens of fish.

—Ole Bull leaves Liverpool for the United States on Nov. 1.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons is so ill that she has cancelled engagements to lecture.

—Caleb Cushing is announced for a course of lectures at the Columbia College law school in New York.

—Frank Leland, of the Elk Horn *Independent*, has been nominated for the Wisconsin Legislature by the Republicans.

—Major George H. Elliot, Engineer of the Lighthouse Board, is on a tour of inspection of lighthouses on the northern lakes.

—In appearance Mr. Froude is tall and handsome, being some 50 years of age. He has a wonderfully gentle and musical voice, a pleasant face, and bright grey eyes.

—The official investigation of the accounts of General Stannard, late Internal Revenue Collector in Vermont, shows a deficit of about $33,000.

—When Governor Seward in 1843 retired from the Executive chair of the State of New York, after four years' service, he introduced his successor, Governor Bouck, to the people, exchanging with him appropriate courtesies which at that time were without a precedent.

—A very strange story, but still not an improbable one, is that told by Moncure D. Conway, who is a reverend, and, therefore, veracious, to the effect that Louis Napoleon has been in correspondence with the International Society, with a view of supplanting Karl Marx, its chief.

—Mrs. Joseph Spinney has given $20,000 for the construction of a Methodist Church at Great Neck, L. I., and $10,000 for its maintenance.

District, for Congress, elects John Ross [illegible], Liberal, by 26 majority; but Shanks will contest, claiming 21 majority.

—The principal cities of Indiana voted for Governor as follows:

	Hendricks.	Browne.	Total.	Maj.
Indianapolis	6,343	7,349	13,692	[illegible]
Evansville	2,619	2,946	5,565	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	3,020	1,480	4,500	[illegible]
Lafayette	2,100	1,809	3,909	[illegible]
Terre Haute	1,851	2,030	3,881	[illegible]

—There is a Republican paper in St. Louis which has the hardihood to object to a Republican county candidate because he is alleged to be a defaulter, and its subscribers are reported by the other Grant paper to be dropping off by hundreds.

—The O'Conor vote in the late election is estimated at 250 in Indiana, and at 800 in Ohio.

—Colonel G. P. Smith, formerly of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, is a Liberal candidate for the Kansas Senate.

—The vote of Harrisburg, Pa., compared with the vote for Governor in 1869, as follows:

Governor, 1869.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Geary, Rep.	1,884	Hartranft, Rep.	[illegible]
Packer, Dem.	1,903	Buckalew, Lib.	[illegible]

—The vote of Allegheny County, Pa., including Pittsburgh, compares with the October election, 1868, as follows:

Auditor, 1868.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Hartranft, Rep.	23,880	Hartranft, Rep.	[illegible]
Boyle, Dem.	14,928	Buckalew, Lib.	[illegible]

—General Tom. Browne, defeated for Governor of Indiana, as he alleges, by the perfidy of Morton in trading votes for Hendricks to secure the Legislature, is in a frame of mind to be a "dangerous man," next winter, when the Legislature comes to elect a United States Senator. The General, it is even hinted, would rather be a doorkeeper, etc., than enjoy a fat Federal office. But he may think better of it; and, again, he may not.

—The Grant organs raised a howl because a majority of the popular vote in North Carolina, on their side, elected only three of eight Congressmen. But, in Indiana, a majority of the popular vote elects only three (possibly four) of thirteen Congressmen, and all the Grant organs call it a glorious victory.

—The Madison (Wis) *Democrat* says:

General Milton Montgomery, of Sparta, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State last fall, and the gallant commander of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment, reports everything looking favorably in his part of the State. The Liberals are nothing daunted, but rather encouraged by the result of the recent elections. There is great hope of this State.

—Are the Milwaukee Republicans going back on Fred. Horn, the Bourbon candidate for Congress, or are they going to take him regularly in their nominating convention next Monday? This is the Horn of their dilemma.

—The Washington *Chronicle* calls Hassaurek a traitor, who "sold only himself to the Liberals," but the Cincinnati *Gazette* sees it in a clearer and stronger light. It says "Hassaurek made all the mischief in Hamilton County," assured by a Liberal gain of 10,000 votes.

—The Buffalo, (N. Y.) *Courier*, says:

There is no abatement of heart or hope along the Liberal line on account of Tuesday's result. The opinion everywhere expressed is that, had we gained all of the three voting States, victory for Greeley would have been certain. As it is, having gained one of them only, the fact is decided that the contest will be a close one.

PROVISION INSPECTION.

Meeting of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers—A Rule for the Inspection of Provisions Adopted.

A meeting of pork packers and provision dealers was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, to take action upon the rules for the government of the trade, adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. There were about thirty persons present. D. A. Jones, Esq., presided. After three hours of discussion, the rules, with several important amendments, were adopted. The first rule adopted at Cincinnati was objected to because it would interfere with sales and delay shipment, as, under it, the buyer had the privilege of appointing the Inspector. The old rule of the Chicago Board of Trade, with a few additions, was substituted for it. The rule as adopted reads as follows:

The Board of Directors shall appoint five members of the Association as a Committee on Provision Inspection, who shall have and exercise a general control over the inspection of provisions, and shall act as umpires in case of complaint against the Inspectors, or the inspection of any lot of provisions, or any matter of business pertaining to the same. The Board of Directors shall also appoint five Inspectors of Provisions, who shall constitute a sub-committee to decide on cases of complaint against any Inspector, and shall have power to appoint competent assistants, such assistants, in all cases, to be approved by the Committee on Provision Inspection. The Inspectors of Provisions shall furnish the necessary labor and materials for inspecting, receiving as compensation the fees arising from the same. They shall keep a record, in full, of every examination they may make, that they may be qualified to testify positively at any time as to facts in regard to the same. Parties complaining of any inspector, or the inspection of any lot of provisions, shall have the right to appeal to the Inspection Committee, and their decision shall be final.

The following amendment was also adopted:

All bound tierces for lard and hams shall be classed standard, if made in compliance with the requirements of the rule as to heading and staves.

The third strap on heavy boxes was discarded, and the weight of a box of Cumberlands fixed at from 400 to 475 pounds, and that of all other boxes from 450 to 525 pounds.

The meeting then adjourned. The rules, as amended, will have to be submitted to the full Board for confirmation.

ANOTHER REFORM.

Report of the Committee on the Renumbering of the Streets—Draft of the Ordinance to be Submitted to the Council.

The Common Council Special Committee on Renumbering Streets met yesterday afternoon in the room adjoining the City Clerk's office. The Committee decided to report favorably on the following ordinance adopting the decimal system of numbering streets, and changing the names of certain streets:

SECTION 1. That the decimal system of numbering streets be adopted as the system of numbering streets in the City of Chicago.

2. That Madison street be the dividing line of the numbering all north and south, and all [illegible] streets; and State street the dividing or base line of numbering all east and west streets.

3. That the word "west" be taken from the names of all streets running west of or from State street, and the word "south" from the name of all streets running south of or from Madison street; that the word "east" shall be added to the name of all streets running east of or from State street, and the word "north" to the name of all streets running north from Madison street.

4. That 100 numbers be assigned on each street to each block or square, not exceeding 400 feet in length or width, and, that in all blocks, or squares, exceeding 400 feet in length or width, 100 numbers shall be assigned that intervening narrow streets and alleys shall not be taken or considered as boundaries of blocks or squares.

5. That no permit fee shall be charged or required for re-numbering any building now numbered.

6. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict, or inconsistent with this ordinance shall be, and are hereby repealed.

The Committee then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

—[illegible] stopped over in Omaha to get speckled fish.

—Ole Bull leaves Liverpool for the United States Nov. 1.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons is so ill that she has canceled her engagements to lecture.

—Caleb Cushing is announced for a course of lectures at the Columbia College law school in [illegible].

—[illegible]k Leland, of the Elk Horn *Independent*, has been nominated for the Wisconsin Legislature by the Republicans.

—Mr. George H. Elliot, Engineer of the Lighthouse Board, is on a tour of inspection of the lighthouses on the northern lakes.

—In appearance Mr. Froude is tall and handsome, being some 50 years of age. He has a singularly gentle and musical voice, a pleasant smile and bright grey eyes.

—The official investigation of the accounts of [illegible] Stannard, late Internal Revenue Collector for Vermont, shows a deficit of about $38,000.

—When Governor Seward in 1843 retired from the executive chair of the State of New York, after four years' service, he introduced his successor, Governor Bouck, to the people, exchanging with him appropriate courtesies which at that time were without a precedent.

—[illegible] story, but still not an improbable one, is that told by Moncure D. Conway, [illegible] Reverend, and, therefore, veracious, to the effect that Louis Napoleon has been in correspondence with the International Society, with a view of supplanting Karl Marx, its chief.

—Mr. Joseph Spinney has given $20,000 for the erection of a Methodist Church at [illegible], and $10,000 for its maintenance.

NEW YORK.

[illegible] tment Favorit- [illegible] Street

[illegible] Leading

[illegible] *[Chicago] Tribune.*

[illegible] VORITISM.

[illegible] vernment bonds, [illegible] Monday, are not [illegible] having been pre- [illegible] $1,000,000 remain, [illegible] speculative firms hold- [illegible] with the Treasury De- [illegible] vernment bonds short [illegible] ver them. The Trea- [illegible] to be acting with a le- [illegible] ordinary toward some [illegible] ought gold and sold [illegible] rnment. The evidences [illegible] part of the Treasury De- [illegible] cropped out alone in Wall [illegible] w visible in the wool trade. [illegible] could to abolish on wool the [illegible] ty which added 10 per cent [illegible] India, and Cape wools, if they [illegible] United States through England, [illegible] Italy. Since the opening of the [illegible] wool manufacturers find [illegible] to buy their wools [illegible] ood month [illegible] n, than in [illegible] east of [illegible] of Good Hope nor the Suez navigation [illegible] wool [illegible] and commissions [illegible] in [illegible] direct [illegible] the Asiatic, or [illegible] [illegible] port. [illegible] ongress worked hard to [illegible] facturers buy their Asiatic [illegible] British manufacturers buy th[illegible], but the Secretary of the Treasury has decreed, that unless the wool buyer in New York has paid the duty on wool in warehouse before Oct. 1, he shall be subject to the old law, and pay the old additional 10 per cent duty. Some few [illegible] importers, in secret, paid up before Oct. 1 for their wool in warehouse, while to others, ignorant of this harsh and novel construction, the 10 per cent is now added on. The *Journal of Commerce* says, under such an interpretation, the favored ones having a hint of it beforehand, would pay up, and then take the after benefit; but those who were not thus instructed would be left to forfeit their rights. The *Express* says on the same subject: "We suspect that parties who voluntarily paid the duty on wool in warehouse before Oct. 1, knew what they were about, and had reasons for knowing. Perhaps they have been contributors to the Pennsylvania elections."

STOCKS.

The bull movement on the Stock Exchange continued to-day. At the opening the general feeling was buoyant, the upward movement continuing with but little interruption until late in the afternoon. The advance for the day was 1 to 4 per cent. The present condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange is the result of the plethora of money on call produced by the special Treasury sale and purchases. On the Exchange nearly every speculation is on the bull side. The short interest has been largely closed up, but this does not check the improving tendency of the markets. To-day Western Union advanced from 72½ to 76½; Northwestern common, from 72½ [illegible]; St. Paul common, from 56¼ to 57⅝; preferred, from 76¼ to 77; Pacific Mail, from [illegible] to 86½; Erie, from 49¼ to 50; Lake Shore, from 89¼ to 90⅜; Rock Island, from 110¾ to [illegible]; Wabash, from 71 to 71½; C., C. & I. C., [illegible] to 36½; and New Jersey Central from [illegible] to 102¼. The chief activity was in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern common, and Rock Island.

THE MONEY MARKET

[illegible] steady and easy throughout for call loans. In the morning business was at 5 to 7 per cent, but in the afternoon rates declined, and there were some transactions as low as 2 per cent. Prime business notes quoted at 10 to 12 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

[illegible] steady at 108⅞ for sixty days, and 110½ for sight. Commercial scarce and wanted by [illegible].

GOLD

[illegible] and lower in the morning, when the [illegible] declined from 112¼ to 111⅞. In the afternoon all sales were at 112⅜ to 112½, chiefly at outside prices. There was some talk of a "squeeze" in cash gold to-morrow, and brokers were offering to carry gold flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

[illegible] and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at [illegible]@89¼; Union Pacific firsts, 88@88¼; land grants, 76@76½; incomes, 80@80½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet but steady. The supply of shipping brands is moderate. These are firm. Medium grades heavy, and family grades firm. Good superfine in fair demand, and not plenty. At the close the market was firm, with a fair demand for low grades and choice. Family medium grades dull, plenty, and irregular. Less inquiry for wheat, and with only a moderate demand for export. Prices of spring [illegible]. Winter dull, but firm. The [illegible] in inland freights induces much confidence. The market closes steady. Choice [illegible] in demand, and very firm. Winter firm, [illegible] quiet.

PROVISIONS.

Pork better and more active. Inquiry in part for contracts for future delivery. Sales of [illegible] mess, seller November, at $14.50. Cut meats steady; demand fair. Bacon firm; supply light. Lard quiet and unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RING SUITS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—District Attorney Garvin [illegible] received notice that application will be made for the further postponement of the trial of Wm. M. Tweed and the reason intimated is irregularity in the action of the Grand Jury that found the indictment. If a postponement is ordered, it is probable that the trial will not take place for several months.

THE CITY DEBT.

The increase of the debt of the city in eight months is $4,814,752. The increase is caused by the issue of special bonds to raise money for [illegible] buildings, docks, etc.

MORTUARY.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel Seabury, Professor of Biblical learning and interpretation of the Scriptures in the General Theological Seminary, took place to-day. Bishops Potter and Oderdonk, Dean Forbes, the faculty and students of the Seminary, and a large number of clergy and laity were present at the services. Bishop Potter invited the clergy to meet on Wednesday to take appropriate action.

AN OCEAN RACE.

The *Nautical Magazine*, of Liverpool, announces an ocean race from that port to Callao, between the White Star steamer Republic and the Pacific Company's steamer Tacora. The latter [illegible] was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th [illegible] and the former the following day. The distance is 11,000 miles.

ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING.

In Brooklyn, a Mrs. Van Sickle died on Sunday night from the effects of arsenic administered [illegible]. She was possessed of considerable property in her own right. Her husband is said to be a good one. An investigation is progressing.

MARINE.

[illegible]—The steamships Greece and Wyoming, from Liverpool.

[illegible]—The City of London, from Liverpool.

The Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, [illegible], Oct. 14, 1872.—The barometer will [illegible] fall in the northwest and on the upper [illegible] southerly winds, cloudy weather and [illegible] the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio [illegible] winds veering to southwesterly with partly cloudy weather and frosts. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States winds veering to northerly and easterly with generally clear weather. From the lower lakes over the middle States and New England winds generally northerly to westerly with clearing, clear and cool weather, but increasing temperature and winds veering to southerly on the lower lakes by Tuesday noon. Warning signals for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

ILLINOIS.

Another Railroad Project—Wants of the State Charitable Institutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—S. H. Melvin, President of the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad Company, has just entered into a contract which secures, beyond a doubt, the building of this line. It runs from this city to Litchfield, a distance of forty miles. It is to be completed by July 1, 1873. At the latter point arrangements have been effected by which trains will run through to St. Louis over the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad in connection with the Illinois Central and Gilman & Clinton Railroads, although the line is to be established between St. Louis and Chicago.

Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, has received information that the total amount of appropriations for current expenses and for building purposes which will be asked for by the Charitable and Educational Institutions of the State, will be $1,250,000. A meeting of the Board of Charities has been called for the 28th of October, and the President of each of the institutions has been requested to be present with a view of discussing the necessities for appropriations, and it is altogether probable that the estimates submitted to the Secretary will be eventually reduced.

The Penitentiary Commissioners notify the Board, through the Warden, Major Edwards, that that institution will not ask for an appropriation, as it is now self-sustaining, and cannot fail to continue so.

A brilliant auroral display occurred in this locality this evening.

Runaway Accident at Oswego, Ill.

OSWEGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—Philander Rice, of the firm of Rice Brothers, grocers, of Aurora, while returning, last evening, with his wife and a little girl from a visit to Mr. Edson's, in Oswego, met with a serious accident just north of this village, caused by the wagon-tongue dropping from the neck-yoke, causing the wagon to run against the horses, frightening them into a runaway, resulting in overturning the wagon, badly bruising Mr. Rice, fracturing Mrs. Rice's arm, and breaking the foreleg of one of the horses, making it necessary to kill the animal.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Board of Police.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, was attended by Messrs. Talcott and Sheridan, and was occupied with business of an important character. The charges of maltreatment of a prisoner, preferred against Officer Keller, some time since, were dismissed, the principal witnesses having failed to put in an appearance. A draft of an ordinance, requiring the closing of saloons and other places kept for the sale of liquor at 11 o'clock every night, was read and signed by the two Commissioners present, and the Secretary was instructed to submit it to the Common Council at its meeting in the evening. The full text of the document will be found in the proceedings of that body, published elsewhere.

The Manner of Their Deaths Explained.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the Milwaukee avenue dead-house, on the body of John Dunn, who was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Northwestern Road, near the Erie street viaduct, on Sunday night; verdict, accidental death. Deceased was 20 years of age, and was employed on the Northwestern Road as a switchman. His parents reside on West Chicago avenue. At No. 34 Arnold street, on the body of Evert T. Milligan, aged 54, an expressman, who fell dead on Sunday afternoon while engaged in washing his wagon; verdict, heart disease. At the Morgue, on the body of Philip Grafton, deck hand on the propeller City of Madison, who was drowned by falling into the river from Spencer's Dock; verdict, accidental drowned. The relatives of deceased reside somewhere in Canada.

Chicagoans in Europe.

The *American Register* of September 28 gives the following list of Chicagoans in Paris and other European capitals at that date: Miss E. M. Cozzens, G. L. Dunlap and family, Charles D. Hamill, Miss A. E. Hobart, E. T. and Mrs. Loring, E. Root, H. E. Updike, F. P. Updike and Mrs. M. Updike, J. Van Inwagen. The Chicagoans in London are R. E. and Mrs. M. F. Everson, A. J. Fisher, L. H. Florsheim, A. M. McDowell, E. P. Whitehead. At Geneva—W. H. Bigelow and family, Miss H. M. Chandler, Mrs. G. P. A. Healy, A. B. and H. A. Hitchcock, Misses Lottie and Mary A. Shepard, F. Whitehouse and wife. At Berlin—H. A. Hall and R. C. Jones. At Brussels—T. N. Corse and family, C. S. Cram, Rev. Charles E. Cheney and wife, M. Rynson and family. At Venice—J. Pand, Mrs. Brooks.

Attempt to Create a Disturbance.

A mass meeting of the different Scandinavian Greeley and Brown clubs in the city, was held last evening, at No. 217 Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. Charles Sundel occupied the chair. Effective addresses were delivered by Judge Otis, C. F. Peterson, and others. The offspring of the proprietor of a certain morning Republican paper, appeared at the meeting in a maudlin condition, and used his best efforts to create a disturbance. The individual was promptly and unceremoniously ejected from the hall.

Everything.

Mr. E. J. Goodspeed, editor of the Joliet *Republican*, is in the city.

The annual meeting of St. Luke's Free Hospital will be held at Grace Church Friday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p. m.

The cigar store No. 210 West Randolph street, occupied by A. C. Cohen, was broken into by juvenile burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of $200 worth of goods.

A. P. Burbank, the popular reader, will give one of his spicy entertainments to-night at the University Place Baptist Church, on Douglas place, head of Rhodes avenue.

Ex-Collector McLean, who has been on an extended tour through the Western country, has just returned, thoroughly refreshed and recuperated in mind, body and estate.

In an article published in THE TRIBUNE a day or two since, on the subject of street conveyances, an omnibus line running from the corner of Lake and State streets to Lincoln Park, *via*. Wells street bridge, was unintentionally omitted.

The congregation of the Union Park Baptist Church on Sunday, passed a resolution thanking Mayor Medill for his action in ordering the enforcement of the Sunday law, and pledging the hearty support and co-operation of its members.

The United States flags over the Custom House and other public buildings were hung at half-mast yesterday, out of respect for the late W. H. Seward. The Government offices were closed at noon for the same reason.

The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits, yesterday: To Chas. Busby, four-story and basement brick building, 80x100 feet, on State street; to S. Whittier, three-story and basement brick building, 40x125 feet, on Twelfth street.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold lots yesterday in Webster & Perkins' subdivision, immediately north of Fifty-fifth street, at the following rates: on South Halsted street, at $20 per foot; on Green street, west front, $12.50; on Peoria street, $12 to $15; on Sangamon, 10.50 to $12, and on South Morgan, from $9.50 to 10.50.

A convention of milk dealers engaged in supplying Chicago with that necessary fluid held a convention yesterday at Turner Junction. Delegates from various sections of the surrounding country were present. Their action is not yet to be made public, but they will decide upon a regular price for milk during the coming winter.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a train of cars on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, while backing over the Canal street crossing, ran into a liquor wagon, wrecking it badly, and throwing the driver, a man named Cornhouser, to a considerable distance. He was injured so severely that he had to be conveyed to his home, No. 593 South Canal street.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man whose name could not be ascertained, fell dead near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. He was apparently about 45 years of age, with light hair, and heavy chin whiskers. His clothing consisted of jean pantaloons, striped check shirt, and army overcoat. In one of his pockets a piece of paper bearing the name of H. H. Bridges was found. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The brilliant auroral display last night, not unusual at this season, was remarkable in its variety and brilliancy of hues, from a bright rose tint to a vivid green and purple. At times the converging rays extended nearly to the zenith. It was seen at considerable disadvantage in the burnt district, on account of intervention of the new buildings. A year ago this part of the show would have been better. But after all there is no fault to be found with a free show.

To-morrow evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 170 West Monroe street, Sergeant Jonas M. Johnson, of the Madison Street Station, an old and highly efficient member of the police force, will be united in marriage to Miss Ellen McAnley. After the ceremony the couple will leave on an Eastern tour which will extend through several weeks. The Sergeant has the best wishes of all who know him. During his absence his duties will be performed by Roundsman Patterson.

This evening, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Hubbard court and Wabash avenue, there will be held a missionary sociable,—so-called because given in honor of Professor John Packer and wife and Miss Hankin, who go to India as missionaries. An opportunity will thus be afforded all friends of the missionary cause to meet these representatives and make their acquaintance before their departure. A universal invitation to attend is extended.

The Union Park Congregational Church cleared itself of a financial burden on Sunday, by a successful subscription. Judge J. C. Polley stated the condition of the church financially. He said that the church owned by the society was destroyed by fire in February, 1869, and the whole assets of the society were included in the $14,500 insurance on the building. The total cost of the ground, building, and furniture, was $165,000, all of which had been paid but $36,000. The subscription, after this statement, amounted to $30,000.

Robbery of the Saratoga County Bank at Waterford, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Saratoga County Bank, at Waterford, was robbed at an early hour this morning of over $300,000, by a gang of nine desperadoes disguised in Ku-Klux uniforms. The robbers secreted themselves in the house of the Cashier early last evening, and afterwards bound and gagged his entire family, except the Cashier, whom they compelled to open the vaults of the bank. The loss to the bank is about $8,500. Special depositors will lose about $30,000 in United States bonds and stocks.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

PARSONS, Kan., Oct. 14.—Hon. George Dennison, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; R. S. Stevens, General Manager, and party, passed down the road to-day for Sherman, Texas. Mr. Dennison goes to perfect arrangements for the rapid extension of his road through Texas. The track is now within thirty miles of Dennison, on Red River. Large shipments of cattle are coming up the road for St. Louis and the East. Cotton is also beginning to come, and large shipments to the East by this road may be expected this season.

Burning of the Propeller China on Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, Canada, Oct. 14.—The propeller China left here last evening, bound up, having on board three hundred tons of pig iron and a quantity of merchandise. When about fourteen miles out, it was discovered that she was on fire, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the crew and assistance rendered by two steamers which were close at hand, she burned to the waters. It is supposed that she sunk. All hands were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. It had made great headway before being discovered it is said that the propeller was insured for $24000 which will not cover the loss.

—Mr. Mechi, the great scientific farmer, sums up the results of the English harvest in the London *Times*. He says he is no alarmist, but he believes that England will have to pay for foreign corn, in quantity and price, £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling more than in a good wheat season.

Latest Stock Quotations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.

The following quotations are furnished by the banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean:

QUOTATIONS AT NOON.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65	115¾	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
10-40s	108	108½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¼	110½
U. S. currency 6s	112¼	113¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 92½@95		
Eastern exchange	⅛@1-10 dis	par 1 pr
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109¼@10⅜
Gold exchange		112¼
Gold and gold coupons	112⅜	112⅜
Money on approved collaterals		9@ 10
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

The following quotations of Local Stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, 54 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	125	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
City National Bank	145	
Cook County National Bank		110
National Bank of Illinois		110
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Co.	160	165
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	167½	170
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway		105
Pullman Palace Car	112	114
Elgin Watch Company	100	107½
Chamber of Commerce	100	102
Traders' Insurance Company	107	108½

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The sales of cheese this week have been comparatively light for the season of the year, but prices are firm. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 900 boxes, the highest price being 13½c. The bulk of sales may be quoted at 13@13¼c. Factories were quite largely represented, the offerings being over 8,000 boxes, only 3,000 to 4,000 of which were sold. The fancy factories generally put their figures at 14¼c, which buyers thought ¼c more than the market would warrant. This figure was reached by a few lots only. We give the leading transactions as follows: Stone Arabia, 13¾c; St. Johnsville, 13¾c; Herkimer County Union, 13¾c; Hill, 14¼c; Little Falls Central, 14¼c; Manheim, 14c; Manheim Centre, 14¼c; Manheim Turnpike, 14¼c; Mohawk Valley, 13¾c; Northern Creek, 14c; Danube, 14c; Purchase, 13¾c; Snells Bush, 14¼c; Snells Bush, 14¼c; Herkimer County Central, 14¼c; Henderson Association, 14¼c; Freeman, 13¾c; Fays, 13¾c; Fairfield Association, 14¼c; Danube Cold Springs, 14c; Crum Creek, 14c; Crain's Corners, 14¼c; Bethel, 14c; Brockway, 13¾c; Brookman's Corners, 14c.

Butter comes forward more plentifully, still the delivery is light. Sales of fresh in Welch tubs were made at 27c to 28c—the latter figure being paid for home use.

The weather continues warm and showery, with no frosts to injure after-feed. Fall feed in Herkimer is very abundant, and the season is regarded as remarkable in this respect.

At Utica, the market for cheese was rather dull, with sales less than 3,000 boxes. Prices ranged between 13¾c and 14¼c—the latter figure was considered "top of the market."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Money easy at 5@6 in the forenoon; 3@5 in the afternoon.

Sterling strong at 108¾@108⅞ on long, and 110⅛@110½ short sight.

Gold dull and lower; opened at 112⅝, fell to 112¼, and closed at 112⅜. Loans flat for borrowing, and 1@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $2,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $19,000.

Governments strong and higher.

State securities strong, though quiet.

In stocks the upward speculation made further progress with better distributed business than for a long time. The impression that the Treasury Department will use its influence to keep money easy stimulates a rise. The market opened at prices slightly above Saturday, continued active and firm throughout the calls, closing very strong at an advance of ¼@3½ per cent on the opening rates. The closing prices were the highest of the day. The features were Western Union, which rose 2 per cent, and which Jay Gould is said to intend to push to 95; Northwestern common, which advanced 1½ per cent, and Ohio and Pacific Mail, less spirited than of late, but rose 1 per cent. Rock Island rose suddenly in the afternoon, nearly 2 per cent, while Wabash, Erie, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Indiana Central improved respectively 1 per cent through the day. Union Pacific was the only exception to the general strength, and fell ¼ per cent.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessee, old	73	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessee, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	86½	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	73½	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	90
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	18
American Express	70	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	80	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	85⅞	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	96⅞	O. & M	45⅛
Erie	49¾	C. C. & C	90½
Erie pfd	71½	C. B. & Q	134
Harlem	114½	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36⅜
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	128
Pittsburgh	88½	Un. Pacific bonds	89½
Northwestern	74½	U. P. bonds	88
N. W. pfd	88⅜	Cen. Pacific bonds	
Rock Island	112¾	Del. Lack & W	99¾
N. J. Cen	102	B., H. & Erie	9¼
St. Paul	53½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—11 a.m.—Flour, 32s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 7d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 14—Rentes, 53 francs 17 centimes.

LONDON, Oct. 14—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92½. American securities dull; bonds of '65, 93⅜; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—Evening.—COTTON—Active and firmer; Middling upland, 9¾c; Orleans, 10¼c. Sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000 bales; middling upland for October and November, 8 7-16c; Orleans for November and December, 9⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 32s. Corn, 29s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 36s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Receipts yesterday and to-day 337 cars, or 5,700, making 10,200 for the week, against 9,000 last week. Quality generally very common, demand weak for all grades except good to prime steers. Trade extremely dull, and prices fully ½c per lb lower than Monday last. The extreme range for native steers was 9@14c per lb; for Texas and Cherokee, 7@10c, with the bulk of the native cattle selling at 10¾@11¾c, and most of the Texans at 8c, the former to dress, 56 and 57 lbs to the gross cwt, and the latter 54@55 lbs. Sales include 4 cars fat Kentucky steers, strong 7¾ cwt, at 12½c ℔ lb; 7 cars fat Texans, av 7 cwt at 9@10c; 26 cars common Texans, av 5¼ cwt, at 8c; 74 cars Illinois steers, at 9@13c; 10 cars Kentucky cattle, 7¾ cwt, at 11@12c; 12 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, at 12@12½c; and 10 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, at 12@14c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,600, making 29,800 for the week, against 25,900 last week. The market is overstocked and dull, at the decline of rather more than ¼c per lb. Sheep range from 4¼@6¾c per lb, and lambs from 6¼@8¾c. A number of car loads must remain unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,300, making 43,000 for the week, against 49,000 last week. Market steady at 5¼@5¾c per lb for live hogs, and 6¾@7¼c for dressed.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—BEEVES—Dull; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.25@7.75; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; common, $4.00@5.50 ℔ cwt.

SHEEP—In fair demand at $5.00@6.50.

HOGS—Firmer; $7.50@1.75.

Sales; 3,800 beeves, 1,400 sheep, 5,981 hogs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—There is an evident improvement in all branches of trade to-day, induced by the cold weather and presence of a fair number of buyers. Prices for cotton goods remain steady and strong. Prints fairly active at quoted prices. Wool flannels again in request. Foreign goods also more inquired for and firm in price for staple fabrics.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Higher, with good export demand; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $7.00@7.80; good to choice, $7.35@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.40; St. Louis, $7.25@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled, closing a shade firmer. Receipts, 173,000 bu common No. 2 Chicago, $1.45; Northwestern spring, $1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.58; No. 1 do, $1.64; winter red Western, $1.62½; amber, $1.67@1.75; white, $1.70@1.95. Rye scarce and firm, old in store 82c. Barley dull and declining; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.02⅛. Malt unchanged. Corn in moderate demand and higher. Receipts, 170,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63⅛@64c; sail do, 64@64¼c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64c. Oats, a shade better, with fair demand. Receipts, 51,000 bu; Western mixed, old, 46@48c; new, 44@45½c; new white, 46@50c; black Western 40@43c.

EGGS—Quiet and heavy at 26@27c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 14½@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9⅛c; Cuba, 8⅞@9⅛c; Porto Rico, 9@9⅞c. Molasses steady. Rice steady at 7¾@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 26¼c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 62½c.

Total stock of grain in store Oct. 12:

Wheat	58,000
Corn	3,367,000
Oats	2,446,000
Rye	36,000
Barley	41,000
Malt	292,000
Pease	6,000

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher at $14.30; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef and cut meats, unchanged. Lard active; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅜@8½c; kettle, 9⅛@9⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady, with fair demand at 92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but holders firm at $7.40@7.75. Wheat steady; red, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.65@1.72. Corn quiet and weak at 42c. Rye firm at 70@72c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00. Lard firm; summer, 7⅛c; steam, 7⅞c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear sides, 10¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 11⅛c; clear sides, 12c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@4.75.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; sales, 20,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago a shade over $1.30. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 nominal at 53c. Barley easy; sales, 5,000 bu Western samples at 75c.

FREIGHTS—Unsettled; boatmen asking 14c on wheat, and 12½c on corn and oats.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55. Corn quiet at 61c. Barley dull; prime Canada, $1.05@1.06.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $5.25@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.50@8.25. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.65@1.70; amber, $1.75@1.80. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats active; new Western, 44@45c; old, 49@50c; black and mixed, 40@43c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Held firmer at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; Western superfine, $5.50@6.00; extra, $7.00@8.00. Wheat active; choice white and amber, $2.05@2.10; good to prime red, $1.80@1.95; common to fair, $1.50@1.75. Corn dull; Western, 63½c in elevator. Oats steady; mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 43@45c. Rye quiet at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $15.50. Bulk shoulders, 6¾@7c; sides, 10⅛c; clear rib, 10⅜c. Sugar-cured hams firm and scarce at 21@22c. Lard quiet at 8⅛c for Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 93½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive; No. 1 red, held at $1.54; No. 2, $1.43. Corn steady; low-mixed, regular, 46c; fresh, 47c; high-mixed, 48c. Oats dull, and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Very firm and in good demand, at unchanged prices.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, $1.73; No. 1 do, $1.61½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.20; No. 1 red, $1.54. Corn dull, a shade lower; high-mixed, 43c; low-mixed, 41½c; yellow, 43½. Oats quiet; No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 28½c; rejected, 25½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm, 8½@8¾c; Oswego, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 59,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.16; No. 2 fall, $1.70. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 26@26½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c; Iowa and Nebraska samples, 80@90c. Rye quiet and firm at 58@59c.

WHISKEY—88½@89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.25. Bacon quiet and unchanged, only order trade. Lard quiet; summer at 8c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.75@4.75.

CATTLE—Scarce and wanted; prime to extra, at $4.50@6.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easy but in fair demand; extra family, $6.50@7.00; No. 1, $7.75@8.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Market bare; quoted $14.00. Bacon in good demand, but stock nearly exhausted; bacon shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 11⅛c; clear sides, 12c packed. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Steady; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged; family, $7.00@7.50.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 11⅛c; clear sides, 12½c; hams, 18⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.75@8.00; family $9@10.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 63c; white, 65c. Oats lower; 36@40c. Bran dull, at $1.12½.

HAY—quiet; prime, $24.00@26.00; choice, $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess held at 16¾@16⅛c; bacon quiet; held at 8½@12@12¾c; hams firm at 18½@19c; lard dull; tierce, 9¼@9⅜c; keg, 11½@11⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, no market; molasses, new, thin to prime, 52½@70c; coffee 15@18¼c.

STERLING—122; sight ½ discount; gold, 112⅝.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales of 6,600 bales good ordinary at 17⅛c; low middlings, 18⅛c; middlings, 18⅝c. Receipts 3,374 bales. Exports, Liverpool 2,058 bales; New York, 1,301 bales; stock, 68,371 bales.

WHISKEY—92@93c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—PASSED UP—Props Rocket, Wenona, City of Concord, Empire State; bark Montgomery; schrs Ely, Nassau, Wilcox, Sam Mather, WeBb, Wall.

PASSED DOWN—Props Atlantic, Toledo, Canada, Brooklyn, Ontonagon; barks Sweden, Tanner, Reed, White, and Blue; schrs Julia Willard, Augusta, Winona, Harvest Queen.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14—Evening—PASSED UP—Propeller Equinox; barks E. Jones, S. V. R. Watson; schooners Berriman, Couch, Dobbins, Golden Fleece, Gifford, Douseman.

ASHORE.—The shooner Annie Sherwood is ashore on Colchester Reef, Lake Erie. The tug Kate Williams has gone to her relief.

FALSE REPORTING.—The report that the schooners James Couch, Gifford, Dobbins, and many others passed Detroit on Saturday, Oct. 12, is false, as they did not pass Detroit until Monday evening. This kind of guess-work is an every-day occurrence.

WIND—Northwest.

River and Canal News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 14.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer General McCook, from Snachwine, with a party of sportsmen and very few ducks. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL.—Passed In—Golden Rod, from LaSalle, loaded with corn for Chicago.

Passed Out—Errickson, loaded with lumber for Henry; Barge 84, loaded with glass sand for LaSalle. Nine feet of water on the miter side of Lock 15.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Warehouse corner Madison and Franklin, have on sale all the leading makes of Bleached and Brown Cottons, of the various widths, comprising some two hundred different brands. Also, Ticks, Denims, Stripes, Checks, Canton Flannels, Paper Cambrics, Corset Jeans, Carpet Warps, Twines, Waddings, Bags and Batts, all of which are offered at Eastern Manufacturers' and New York Commission House prices. 500 cases Prints.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.,

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE WEST, ARE NOW OFFERING A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF GOODS IN EACH DEPARTMENT OF THEIR STOCK, AND SELL EVERY ARTICLE AT THE LOWEST PRICE MADE IN THIS MARKET. FULL LINES OF "SELECTED STYLES" PRINTS.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season, Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate and Washington Heights Agency,

Will occupy their new Office, Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st., on Monday, October 14.

REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

35 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales.

Forsyth's Scale Warehouse, 146 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT,

TEACHER OF ITALIAN & ENGLISH SINGING,

78 NORTH CLARK-ST., cor. Illinois.

Omnibuses pass from West and South Sides. Reception hours from 2 to 4.

Porter's National Telegraph College,

157 & 159 LaSalle-st., Office, Room 79, Chicago. Send for Illustrated Circular. Address E. PAYSON PORTER, Principal.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS!

BANNERS, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &C.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 South Market-st.

FURS.

LADIES' Elegant and Popular

FURS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts,

Will make their opening of Fine, Medium, and Low-Priced Furs, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

Their assortment comprises Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Sets; Seal Skin Cloaks, Hats, Scarfs, and Muffs; Astrachan Cloaks, Hats, Muffs, and Scarfs; Mink, Ermine, and Squirrel Sets; Imitation Ermine; Rose Martin; Alaska Mink Sets; Imitation Black Sable Sets; Fitch Sets; South Am. Seal Sets.

Misses' Furs.

Ermine, White Lamb, and Persia Sets; Fancy Sable; Silver and White Coney; White Skirting; Imitation Ermine.

Children's Furs.

White Coney Cloaks, Muffs, and Hats; White and Silver Coney do.

Coney Caps.

Squirrel Sets; Blue and White Coney Sets; Silver and White Coney Sets, &c., &c.

By far the most select assortment to be found in the city, and at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A two-story gothic frame house with brick basement, containing eleven rooms, five closets, and bath-room, all finished in first-class style. Also a two-story house 16x16 in rear of above, on lot 25x178 feet, east front, Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., and Langley and Cottage Grove-avs.—all for $6,000; ½ cash, balance on easy terms.

B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

TIMBER LOT.

A splendid Timber Lot of 160 acres (estimated to cut 8,000 or 9,000 cords of wood), in Allegan County, Michigan, 2½ miles from Mack's Pier, midway between Saugatuck and South Haven, can be bought on very favorable terms. Inquire of

B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

American BOLT & NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON, 184 Second-st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, [illegible] enditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, [illegible] g Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen C. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—[illegible] Record of President Grant and Cabinet from [illegible] Government to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above [illegible] are in pamphlet form, from 15 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, [illegible] prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	2.50
500 Copies	10.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & Co., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOLEN.

HORSE AND BUGGY

From 158 East Washington-st., bay horse with long black tail and mane, both hind feet white and white spot on forehead; was harnessed to a top buggy painted black, with gold stripes. Made by the Novelty Works, Chicago, Brown morocco trimming. A liberal reward will be paid for the same by G. S. HUBBARD, JR., [illegible] Washington-st.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

New Black Ground White Stripe Poplins, 20 cents yard.
Colored Stripe Poplins, neat styles, 25 cents yard.
Pretty German Brocades, silk line, 30 cents yard.
Variety of choice new styles, 35, 40 and 50 cents yard.
All Wool French Diagonal Serges, 50 cents yard.
All Wool Empress Cloths, 45 and 50 cents, and upwards.
Bright Plaids, 25, 35 and 50 cents yard.
The new Bronze and Sage Shades in Cashmers and Sateens, very cheap.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
A bargain in Black Cashmeres.

SPECTACLES.

New Application of Electricity.

J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC SPECTACLES!

Attached to these Spectacles are two scientifically constructed Galvanic Batteries—unseen when worn—delivering through the nerves of the head

A SOFT AND CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ELECTRICITY,

Vitalizing and giving healthy action to the entire nervous system of these parts, *absolutely and certainly curing*

PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE, WEAK OR DISEASED VISION, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD OR FACE, LOSS OF MENTAL ENERGY,

And a host of Nervous Diseases, arising from depression of the nervous system.

W. H. GILLMORE, Editor of The People, Concord New Hampshire, SAYS: "They are perfect in every respect. Previous to using them I had abandoned reading and writing by gas-light. * * From the first hour of their use we realized a most grateful relief, and since using them I have frequently been engaged until midnight with no pain or inconvenience to my eyes."

Wholesale and Retail Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Apply to J. MOSES, 398 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 98 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Calabria	Oct. 9	Abyssinia	Oct. 19
Russia	Oct. 16	Batavia	Oct. 2[illegible]
Cuba	Oct. 23	Algeria	Nov. 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. Z. STRONG, 14 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals for WATER WORKS.

To Whom it may Concern:

The City of Bloomington, Ill.,

will receive Sealed Proposals until THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, to furnish said city for a term of not less than fifteen nor more than Twenty-five Years, with Water for General, Fire, and City Purposes, and for the Convenience of its Inhabitants.

1. The contractor or company to receive all moneys paid by private consumers.
2. The city to pay a specific amount per annum for a sufficient supply of water for general, fire, and city purposes.
3. Number of miles of main not less than ten.
4. Number of hydrants, one hundred and twenty-five double fire hydrants and six hydrants for public watering-places, to be furnished, put in, and maintained by contractor.
5. Capacity of wells, reservoirs, mains, engines, machinery, etc., to be sufficient to furnish three million gallons of water per diem, and subject at the same time to the usual test applied to works of this description for fire purposes.
6. Source of supply one and one-quarter miles from the centre of the city, being an underground basin, percolating through coarse gravel of an average depth below the surface of the ground of fifteen feet.
7. Number of inhabitants about seventeen thousand, and rapidly increasing.
8. Works to be completed and ready for testing on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

The city reserving to itself the right to reject any or all proposals.

B. F. FUNK, Mayor of the City of Bloomington.

PETER FOLSOM, WM. SPURGIN, E. F. EDWARDS, } Special Committee.

PROPOSALS

For the furnishing all material, setting up and putting in complete, the heating and ventilating, laundry and culinary apparatus of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 21st day of October, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, setting up and putting in complete, all the heating, ventilating, laundry, and culinary apparatus for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of being required to commence, carry on and complete the said work as shall be required by said Committee and the architects, the Committee reserving the right to furnish the boilers and machinery the county may have on hand, the value thereof to be deducted from the contract price. All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the Heating, Ventilating, Laundry and Culinary Department of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building."

S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, [illegible] WAHL, JOSEPH HARRIS, [illegible] PAHLMAN, Committee of Commission, J. B. [illegible]

Committee of Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

October 12, 1872.

FOR SALE.

Choice Staves, Heading and Hoops.

The best in the market, and the best are always the cheapest. Stave Yard and Office, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

JONES & CHAPIN.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A few of those fine offices suitable for commercial business, in the large iron-front building, 188 State-st., opposite the great Potter Palmer Hotel. Inquire of JOHN TRAYNOR, in the building.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

There is no appreciable chang in the condition of he local money market. The banks still find it impossible to comply with all the demands of even their regular customers, and are taking no paper from outside parties. There is still a large amount of good business paper offered in the open market, where the rates are from 1½ to 2 per cent per month for short-time obligations.

New York exchange is in demand, both from the city customers and the country correspondents of the banks. The price of New York funds has consequently been pretty firm to-day, with sales between banks at from 75c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

The movements of currency, both from and to the country, in connection with this city, are light, and the stock of currency here is small.

In New York the effect of the extra sales of $5,000,000 gold, and lending of the proceeds by the Secretary of the Treasury, seems to have been to make money easy for the stock speculators, but has only indirectly and very slightly helped the merchants.

THREE PER CENTS.

The following shows the date and amount of the calls for the redemption of 3 per cent. certificates:

Dec. 31, 1870	$2,000,000	Dec. 31, 1871	$1,500,000
Jan. 31, 1871	2,000,000	Jan. 31, 1872	1,250,000
Feb. 28, 1871	1,650,000	Feb. 29, 1872	1,750,000
March 31, 1871	2,500,000	March 31, 1872	1,750,000
April 29, 1871	2,000,000	April 30, 1872	1,650,000
May 31, 1871	2,000,000	May 31, 1872	1,750,000
June 30, 1871	1,250,000	June 30, 1872	1,250,000
July 31, 1871	1,750,000	July 31, 1872	1,500,000
Aug. 31, 1871	1,000,000	Aug. 31, 1872	1,500,000
Sept. 30, 1871	1,750,000	Sept. 30, 1872	1,500,000
Oct. 31, 1871	2,000,000	*Oct. 31, 1872	1,250,000
Nov. 30, 1871	1,500,000	*Nov. 30, 1872	1,000,000
Total			$40,000,000

*Interest not yet ceased.

On Dec. 1, 1870, the public debt statement showed that the amount of 3 per cent certificates outstanding was $45,050,000.

BONDS HELD BY THE BANKS.

The question of where the 5-20s for the weekly purchases of the Treasury are to come from, is partly answered by the following table from the *Financial Chronicle*, which shows that the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation are steadily being converted from 5-20s to 5 per cents; and that that source of supply will furnish over $100,000,000 yet.

STATEMENT OF BONDS HELD BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS, OCT. 10, 1872:

Denomination.	*Under Act of—*	*Amount.*
Sixes 1881, 6 per cent	Feb. 8, 1861	$4,014,000
Sixes 1881, 6 per cent	July 17, Aug. 5, '61	58,788,750
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	Feb. 25, 1862	8,695,500
Sixes 1881, 6 per cent	March 3, 1863	32,064,950
Fives 10-40, 5 per cent	March 3, 1864	104,350,450
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	June 30, 1864	16,188,150
Sixes P. R. R. bonds	July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864	14,100,000
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	March 3, 1864	2,054,000
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	March 3, 1865, 1st series	11,777,100
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	March 3, 1865, 2d series	7,978,250
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	March 3, 1865, 3d series	14,004,400
Sixes 5-20, 6 per cent	March 3, 1865, 4th series	3,713,500
Fives New	July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, Funded loan, 1881	105,965,850
Fives, New	June 14, 1858	640,000
Fives, New	March 3, 1864	104,350,450
Total		$384,274,900
Total Sixes		173,378,600
Total Fives		210,896,300

CHICAGO RAILROADS.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western is reported to have made a combination with the Canada Southern, the effect of which will be to turn over to the latter all the through traffic which has heretofore passed over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern on its way to and from Buffalo. As evidence of this combination reference is made to the annual meeting of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, held in Toledo, Oct. 2, at which the following were chosen Directors by a unanimous vote of the stock voted: Azariah Boody, Daniel Drew, A. M. White, A. B. Baylis, Isaac H. Knox, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, Sidney Dillon, David Dows, John Ross, and Kenyon Cox, New York; George Cecil, Logansport, Ind.; Milton Courtright, Erie, Pa.; J. S. Casement, Ohio; John P. Tracy, Chicago. Of these, Messrs. Courtright, Dillon, Drew, Ross, and Tracy are Directors of the Canada Southern Company, and are a majority of its Board of nine, though only one-third of the Wabash Board; so it might be more correct to say that the Wabash will control the Canada Southern than that the Canada Southern will control the Wabash. Messrs. Boody, Clark, and Schell are Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Clark and Schell New York Central & Hudson River Directors. Tracy, Dows, and Courtright are in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Board; the same and also Baylis, in the Chicago & Northwestern. The new members in this Board are Messrs. Courtright, Cox, Casement, Dillon, Dow, Drew, Ross, and Tracy, and of these all but Casement and Cox are Directors of the Canada Southern, and they are supposed to be interested in it, Casement being President of the Company which is to construct the road to Toledo. They take the places of Messrs. H. B. Payne and Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, and James H. Banker, of New York (Lake Shore Directors); and of William Kidd, B. J. Capron, S. B. Chitterden, and Shepherd Gandy, of New York.

The officers were all re-elected, viz.: Azariah Boody, New York, President; J. N. Drummond, Toledo, Assistant President; A. Anderson, Toledo, Vice President; George H. Burrows, Toledo, General Superintendent; Wm. B. Corneau, Toledo, Secretary and Treasurer.

In connection with the above, we may refer to the rumor, now admitted by Mr. Tracy's friends to be well founded, that he will probably not be re-elected to the Presidency of the Northwestern. Neither he or his friends hold much of the stock at present.

On the Winona & St. Peter Railroad the iron is laid to a point seventy-six miles west of New Ulm, or about twenty miles further than last reports. It is expected that the road will be completed to De Graff, 113 miles from New Ulm, before the end of October, and to the Big Sioux River by December. Over a thousand men are at work on the road.

On the Chicago & Northern Pacific, the contractors have begun work south of Elkhorn, Wis.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for record, Monday, Oct. 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 9, in Block 2 of Eberhart and Weage's Block 16, in Wright and Webster's, ne ¼ Section 12, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $700.

Bushnell street, between Hanover street and Stewart avenue, South front, 50x125 feet, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $6,350.

Lot 73, in Block 21, Section 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $700.

W ½ s ½ s ½ w ½ e ½ of n e ¼ Section 35, 39, 13, 5 acres, dated Oct.; consideration, $5,000.

Ashland avenue, s e corner of Emma street, Lot 65, dated June 26; consideration, $1,500.

Leavitt street, South of and near Polk street, East front, 100x126 feet, with 163 feet in same block, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,900.

Burnside street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, West front, 25 feet to alley, dated Sept. 27; consideration, 1,800.

Lot 90, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $740.

Lot 58, in Prussing's s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $1,230.

Forest av, 327¾ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $8,000.

Idaho st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w f, 34x125¾ ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Oakley st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 33x125¾ ft, dated July 29; consideration, $1,000.

Leavitt st, s of and near Polk st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 27 and 28, in Fish & Young's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $694.

Julian st, bet Ridgeville road and Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $650.

Brigham st, w of and near Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $650.

Julian st, w of and near Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $650.

North Wells st, between Hinsdale and White sts, e f, 20x100 ft, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $3,100.

Clayton st, 275 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $900.

Clayton st, 300 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration $900.

Park av, between Western av and Oakley st, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $900.

Park av, s w corner of Leavitt st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 8 of Lots 25 to 27, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Polk st, n w corner of Robey st, s f, Lot 31, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 23, in Block 9, Elston's addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 14, of Lots 115 and 117, in Butterfield's addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $950.

Lot 48, in Thomas' Lots 12 and 13, in Block 7, Rockwell's addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,250.

Blocks 1 to 3, and Lots 2 to 17, in Block 4, of Humboldt Park addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $80,000.

Wood st, bet Ellen and Blucher sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $250.

Warren av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $3,500.

North Robey st, bet Wabansia and North avs, w f, Lots 22 and 23, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Burnside st, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 48x 125 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 107 and 108, in Givens and Gilbert's s 15 acres of e ½ e ½ of sw ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $600.

Twentieth st, 240 6-10 ft, w of Campbell st, n f, 24x 124 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $425.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wolfram st, 296 ft, w of Halsted st, n f, 66⅔x124 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $2,150.

Lot 18, in Block 1, Olson's n 7 acres of s ½ nw ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

East ½ of s 1 acre of n ½ sw ¼ ne ¼ sw ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Wing's Block 4, of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½, n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $3,750.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2, Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 4, in Block 1, n ½ of n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $400.

Lot 14, in Maher's s e ¼ of Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $30,000.

Union av, n f, 23x180 ft, in Block 6, Cleaverville Addition, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $4,600.

Lot 47, in Block 2, of n 74 rods e of railroad, of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $900.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,890	....	6,877	....
Wheat, bu	92,170	....	221,776	....
Corn, bu	172,075	....	247,108	....
Oats, bu	51,990	....	71,817	....
Rye, bu	3,824	....	759	....
Barley, bu	50,120	....	96,804	....
Grass seed, lbs	87,460	....	85,507	....
Flax seed, lbs	237,130	....	8,860	....
Broom corn, lbs	61,850	....	5,720	....
Cured meats, lbs	62,180	....	336,790	....
Beef, brls	....	....	80	....
Pork, brls	....	....	437	....
Lard, lbs	8,100	....	47,530	....
Tallow, lbs	23,080	....	11,900	....
Butter, lbs	96,244	....	39,070	....
Live hogs, No	6,497	....	6,380	....
Cattle, No	855	....	969	....
Sheep, No	451	....	....	....
Hides, lbs	89,295	....	95,280	....
Highwines, brls	193	....	495	....
Wool, lbs	141,813	....	45,570	....
Potatoes, bu	12,390	....	81	....
Lumber, m feet	6,257	....	2,083	....
Shingles, m	1,209	....	2,250	....
Lath, m	746	....	182	....
Salt, brls	3,425	....	2,057	....

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,300 bu wheat; 3,388 bu corn; 3,417 bu oats; 333 bu rye; 4,965 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 381 cars wheat, 210 cars and 60,300 bu corn; 62 cars and 8,000 bu oats, 23 cars rye, 177 cars barley. Total (883 cars), 396,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this point during the past week:

Shipped.	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Barley*
By rail	23,483	89,866	73,612	190,663	147,622
By canal		9,750		7,000	
To Buffalo	5,725	284,678	810,207	218,575	22,596
To Erie	300				
To Ogdensburgh	160		22,498		
To Huron	900		22,867		
To other U S ports	670		23,609	79,598	
To Montreal		45,468			
To Kingston		191,903			
To other C. ports		15,800	2,727	10,748	
Totals	31,178	629,565	955,511	499,584	170,218

Also 9,320 bu rye by rail.

The session of the National Board of Trade, in New York, which convenes to-day, is the fifth of the series. The preceding sessions have been held in Cincinnati, Richmond, Buffalo, and St. Louis. It is thought probable that the next annual gathering will be held in Chicago. The delegates appointed to attend the present session, on behalf of our Board of Trade, are Geo. M. Howe, Alex. Murison, N. K. Fairbank, S. H. McCrea, A. M. Wright, and C. J. Davis. All but the two last named are in attendance on the Convention to-day.

There was less activity to-day than usual in the produce markets, and they were generally easier, the exceptions to former prices being few; while yet there was no great weakness, except in wheat. The receipts were rather more liberal than the average, and freights on the Erie Canal were somewhat stronger, which tended to repress the ardor of shippers, though it is now not far from the close of navigation. It is not considered probable that any vessel yet to leave this port will make more than two trips to Buffalo, and the probabilities are that the second trip will not be a return, as the late experiences of last season were very disasterous to the shipping interest, and the vessel-owners may not be inclined to risk a repetition. At the same time it should be remembered that high remuneration tempts to the assumption of big risks, and our vessels may ply far into the winter. The grocery trade was fairly active, with no appreciable change in values. There is still some difficulty in filling orders for sugars, the supply continuing very light, but otherwise the stocks are in good working order. Dry goods are moving on a liberal scale, and both cotton and woollen textiles are firmly held at former quotations. The butter trade was reported active, with prices unchanged, the prevalent feeling being firm. Cheese is tending upward in sympathy with New York and Liverpool. New York factory is now quoted at 15@15½c, and Western at 13@14c. No new features were developed in the fish market. Stocks of most descriptions are extremely light, and there is more or less delay in filling orders. Dried fruits remain dull. Hides were weak and unsettled, but without decided change in values. Hay continues active and prices were firm at Saturday's range. In the oil market there seemed to be an easier feeling, and carbon, lard, and linseed were quoted "off" a little, the ruling rates being 27½@28c for carbon; 85@87c for raw linseed, and 73c for No. 1 lard. The trade in lumber was fair to-day, previous prices being generally well sustained. Building materials are active and prices firmer. The recent advance in common brick is maintained. The inquiry for cooperage continues light, with prices a shade firmer. Broom corn is quiet, prices are firm, choice green hurl being scarce and ruling higher. Iron, the metals, and nails are active; there are no changes to note to-day. Seeds were in small request, timothy ranging from $2.50@2.90, clover, $5.20@5.25, mammoth, $5.40, flax, $1.50@1.55. Potatoes were very dull in mixed lots; peachblows are in good request, and sold at 50c on track. Apples move slowly; the receipts are very large and prices weak. The old stocks of poultry were pretty well worked off on Saturday, and for good fresh chickens there is a good demand. Eggs continue scarce; prices are firm at 24@26c. Game sells readily at fair prices.

Highwines were steady, and a little more active at the decline which occurred near the close of last week. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 88c; and 20 brls at 88½c ℔ gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, and during the greater part of the session were steady at Saturday's rates, but weakened, later, and closed at the inside, at 15½c for corn, and 16½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo; and 25c on wheat, and 23½c on corn by sail to Kingston. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 103,000 bu wheat, and 115,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and rather irregular. Mess pork was firmly held at $14.50 by the parties controlling it, but there were few buyers at over $14.00. Pork for future delivery was somewhat firmer. Lard was quoted weak, there being more sellers to-day at Saturday's quotations. Green meats were steady. English meats for future delivery were quoted easier; there was no reduction in asking prices, but bids were generally ⅛c below the quotations subjoined. There is very little disposition shown to trade in any kind of pork product, and the market is slower than at this season in any one of several past years. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50 regular (irregular nominally $14.00); do, seller December or January, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller March, $13.00@13.05. Lard, cash, 8½c for round lots of winter; do, seller December, 7⅞@8c; do, seller January, 8c; summer rendered, 7½@7¾c for ordinary, and 8c for choice; dry salted shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11¼@13c, and green hams firm at 8¾@9¼c for present delivery; 8@8¼c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4½c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¾@4⅞c. Summer-cured long clear, 8¾@8⅞c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6½c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs; 6¾@6⅞c for long clear; 7@7½c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00 for old and $10.00 for new; extra mess do, $10.00 for old and $11.00 for new; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¾@7c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $14.50; 250 brls do, seller March at $13.00; 50 tcs summer lard at $7.20 per 100 lbs loose; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼c; 3,000 pcs green hams, seller two weeks, at 8¾@9c, according to average; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 13c (15 lbs weight).

Flour was much less active than on Saturday, if measured by the aggregate of sales, but in good request, notwithstanding the former prices were fully maintained. The larger sales of Saturday were chiefly made on direct order. Bran was dull and again lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Sawyer's) at $9.75; 50 brls do (McCracken's) at $9.50; 25 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 seconds at $6.00; 300 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.70; 200 brls do at $6.60; 200 brls, no brand, at $6.25; 1,550 brls on private terms. Total, 2,775 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00; 20 tons do at $9.50 on track; 10 tons fine middlings at $15.00 on track.

Wheat was less active and weak, declining 1½c from the highest quotations of the regular session on Saturday, though the market is known to be extensively oversold for this month. But our receipts were larger, and Liverpool was reported easier, while New York was quoted dull and drooping. Under these circumstances there was a considerable pressure to sell, and but little disposition to buy, though the report of large shipments caused a slight advance among the early birds who sometimes catch the worm, and sometimes don't. But the shippers held off for a decline, seeing that canal freights were strong; and the speculative element followed suit, the one great buyer of Saturday being out of the market today. The most notable feature was the further weakness for next month, which sold 1c below October, showing that the market is now sustained chiefly by the fear of a scarcity with which to make deliveries on current options. At the same time there are a few of the statistical ones who profess to see reason for a radical advance, but they were not very forward in showing their faith by their works to-day. Seller the month opened at $1.14⅝, advanced to $1.15, declined to $1.13¼, and closed at $1.13⅜. Seller November sold at $1.12½@1.14½, closing at $1.12¾. Seller the year sold at $1.12¼@1.13⅜. No. 1 spring closed nominal, at $1.20; No. 2 do at $1.13⅜; No. 3 do at 92@92½. and rejected do at 92@92½. Cash sales were reported of 5,500 bu No. 1 spring at $11.20; 33,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14½; 29,400 bu do at $1.14¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.14; 18,000 bu do at $1.13⅝; 18,400 bu do at 1.13½; 11,800 bu do at $1.13⅜; 21,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 3,200 bu do at $1.05¼; 6,400 bu do at $1.05; 8,800 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 163,300 bu.

Corn was a shade easier, though quoted stronger in New York, and was less active, buyers being more cautious than usual. The shipping demand was very light, even after the decline in freights was known, as shippers seemed to be afraid of it at the other end, especially as the Erie Canal freights are strong, and some think they are still tending upwards. Our receipts are not large, but the elevators have all they can handle, and our shipping facilities are much reduced, so that unless rail shipments are reported to this winter much more liberally than ever we are likely to be glutted with corn, even at present low prices. This is what makes operators nervous. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 33⅜@33½c, closing at 33½c. Seller last half sold at 33½@33⅝c; seller November, at 34@34½c, closing at 34@34⅛c, and seller June at 36c. Rejected was quoted scarce, and relatively strong, closing at 31½@32c. Cash sales were made of 22,800 bu No. 2, at 33⅝c; 78,600 bu do, at 33⅜c; 21,600 bu do, at 33½c; 20,000 bu do, at 33¼c; 5,000 bu do, at 33½c; 2,400 bu rejected, at 32c; 1,200 bu do, at 31½c; 1,600 bu yellow, at 33½c; 30,000 bu No. 2, at 35c, free on board; 16,800 bu do, at 34½c, afloat; 400 bu new, at 31½c, on track. Total, 200,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and a shade firmer than on Saturday, being again reported stronger in New York, which brought out a large speculative inquiry, though there was still no shipping demand. Seller the month sold at 22c; seller last half at 22½c, seller November at 23¼@23⅜c, seller December at 24@24½c, and strictly fresh receipts at 22½@22⅝c, all closing with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu old at 26c; 19,000 bu No. 2 at 22⅝c; 15,600 bu do at 22⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 22⅝c; 15,200 bu do at 22½c; 16,000 bu at 22¼c; 9,600 bu at 22c; 9,600 bu rejected at 19c. Total 85,200.

Rye was in fair request at Saturday's prices, but little was done, as holders generally asked an advance of ½c per bu, which buyers would not pay. Sales were limited to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; rejected was nominal at 46c.

Barley was active, and rather irregular, but averaged a little higher than at the close on Saturday. No. 2 opened at 64c, declined to 63c, and closed firmer at 63⅝c. Seller the month sold at 63@63½c, and seller first half of November at 63½c. No. 3 was more active, and a shade firmer. Rejected was quiet. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 64c; 14,800 bu do at 63¼c; 1,600 bu do at 63⅞c; 6,400 bu at 63c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 47c; 5,200 bu do at 45½c; 4,800 bu do at 45c; 2,400 rejected at 37c; 400 bu do at 36½c; 2,400 bu do at 36c; 1,600 bu do at 35½c; 1,600 bu do at 35c; 800 bu by sample at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 73c; 600 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 44,200.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The wool trade is now in a very unsatisfactory condition. The market has declined during the summer, almost steadily, and manufacturers are still holding off for lower prices; while wool is now cheaper in New York than in London. The manufacturer's situation is thus sketched by the *Financial Chronicle*:

Some of our woollen mills are strong enough to run through all weather. Being large corporations, with various owners, their losses fall upon nobody in particular. But a great number are weak, running on money advanced by their selling agents. And if the present state of affairs continues for a length of time, these must stop their machinery, or else go under, hand in hand with their commission friends. The business needs to be thinned out. It is overdone. We had only 1,261 woollen mills in 1860, with 3,209 sets of cards. In 1870 the number had increased to 2,783 mills, with 8,368 sets, without sufficient cause.

It is now acknowledged, by both manufacturers and buyers, that we are making too many woollen goods. Our weekly auction sales testify that. The long continued softness of the dry goods market testifies it. To which testimony may be added the general disposition which our wool grower now has to follow John Randolph's example in going a mile to kick a sheep!

Indeed, some wools bought in the East for export have recently been sold at auction at a considerable loss. As indicating the condition of the trade, we clip the following from a late number of the New York *Bulletin*:

Townsend & Montant held a peremptory sale of flannels by order of Kutter, Duckemeyer & Co., being the entire production of the "Belknap Mills," Laconia, N. H. There were 38 lots offered, representing a total of over 1,000 cases. A very large attendance was present, and although there was a fair degree of competition, prices ruled low, and the great majority of the lots were bought by H. B. Claflin & Co.,—in fact that firm purchased all the shirting flannels. The prices obtained were as follows: All wool fancy shirting flannels, 35c; black and white, 34½c; fancy, 35@36c; Newport shirtings, 24c; 7-oz wool shirtings, 30½c; 7-oz black and white, 31c; Canterbury checks, 24@26c; Dorchester fancy's, 22c; Dorchester black and white, 23c; Portland shirtings, 21c; 27-inch D11 white flannels, 20½@21½c; 27-inch C111 whites, 18@20½c; ¾ C111 white, 23@23½c; 27-inch B11 white, 21½ (204 cases in this one line to H. B. Claflin & Co.); 27-inch A1 whites, 22½c; ¾ superfine whites, 27½c; ¾ all wool shakers, 25½@30c; ¾ dometts, 14@14½c; ¾ dometts, 17½c; ¾ ex fine dometts, 15⅝@16½c; ¾ ex fine dometts, 20@25½c; ¾ Shakers "E" 15@17½c; ¾ ex fine Shakers, 27½c; ¾ Gorham Shakers dometts, 13@13½c; ¾ Brookdale, 15c; 24-inch printed scarlets, 25c; 27-inch do do, 30@30½c; 27-inch twilled scarlet, 30½@31½c; Plymouth gray twills, 29c; Plymouth Mills heavy twills, 19½c.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, at the undermentioned dates:

	1872. Oct. 5.	1872. Sept. 28.	1871 Oct. 7.	1870.* Oct. 8.
Wheat, bu	5,769,072	5,354,720	9,620,769	8,528,990
Corn, bu	13,197,731	13,690,784	8,312,017	2,806,812
Oats, bu	4,985,663	4,811,405	5,210,483	4,293,735
Barley, bu	2,259,389	1,668,513	2,098,706	2,345,508
Total	26,141,875	25,525,422	25,311,975	18,383,035

*Montreal, Baltimore, and Philadelphia not included.

The receipts at Western lake ports for the week ended the 5th inst., show an increase over the previous week of 4,734 brls of flour, 116,044 bu wheat, and a decrease of 132,491 bu of corn, 8,372 bu of oats, 6,276 bu of barley, and 16,683 bu of rye. The receipts of wheat for the week ended Oct. 5, 1872, were 2,246,391 bu, against 2,637,262 bu for the corresponding week in 1871, and 1,913,933 bu in 1870. Of the shipments of wheat from lake ports for the week ended Oct. 5, 1872, of 1,730,365, there were 1,232,317 bu for Buffalo and Oswego, and 222,117 bu for Canadian ports.

The shipments of wheat were increased over previous week 252,799 bu. Of the shipments of corn of 1,537,428 bu (previous week 1,397,868), 1,089,970 bu were for Buffalo and Oswego, and 145,602 bu to Canada.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
Oct. 10	22,546	783,635	980,344	....	....	12,000
Oct. 3	11,829	538,151	1,162,081	8,150	....	9,875
Sept. 26	8,963	640,638	1,123,205	....	43,255	....
Sept. 19	14,137	556,416	1,494,258	8,336	13,229	....
Total, 4 w'ks	58,475	2,518,868	4,765,873	16,486	56,481	21,875
Sept. 12	11,289	556,049	1,533,000	....	3,395	9,832
Sept. 5	6,829	334,132	1,150,385	....	10,905	28,587
Aug. 29	7,418	231,867	802,297	16,184	....	....
Aug. 22	2,283	134,966	654,201	17,432	....	....
Total, 4 w'ks	27,997	1,255,048	4,126,984	33,616	14,300	41,859

There were afloat on the New York canals, destined for tide water, Oct. 9, 1872: Wheat, 1,092,8 72 bu; corn, 1,793,661 bu; oats, 131,605 bu; barley, 426,234 bu.

The estimated surplus of wheat from the crop of 1872, in California and Oregon, is seven hundred thousand tons, equal to twenty-three and one-third million bushels.

The imports of wheat into Marseilles, from Jan. 1, to Sept. 21, 1872, have been 2,363,800 metrical quintals of 220,478-10,000 pounds each avoirdupois. From Sept. 1 to 21, 1872, the imports of wheat were 188,900 metrical quintals. The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 21st of September, 1872, was 14,560 metrical quintals.

The exports from Cronstadt, the Northern Russian Baltic port of export, from the opening of navigation for the last two years, compare as follows:

	Wheat, qrs.	*Barley, qrs.*	*Rye, qrs.*	*Oats, qrs.*	*Linseed, qrs.*
1872	480,938	....	244,522	172,395	274,395
1871	557,454	15,282	290,337	844,595	844,595

The stock of wheat in St. Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1872, was estimated at less than 15,000 qrs. The 1872 wheat crop of Northern Russia is deficient and variable in quality. The wheat exports in 1871, from Sept. 9 to closing of navigation from the port of Constadt, was 500,000 qrs or 4,000,000 bu. It is expected that the exports in 1872, from Sept. 9 to the close of navigation, will not much, if any, exceed 100,000 qrs or 800,000 bu.

The exports from the Russian Azov Sea ports of Taganrog and Rostoff, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 9, for the last two years, compare as follows:

	Wheat, Tch'w'ts	*Barley, Tch'w'ts*	*Rye, Tch'w'ts*	*Linseed, Tch'w'ts*
1871	1,912,247	276,485	298,447	363,022
1872	973,894	91,655	99,554	331,847
Decrease	938,353	184,830	198,893	31,175

One Tschetwert is equal to 5 bushels and 94,205 decimal.

Mr. J. B. Lawes, an eminent English authority, on the question of the wheat crop in the United Kingdom, from his experimental plots of wheat under different methods of cultivation, gives an average of 25¾ bushels of 61 pounds each. Estimating the average yield in the United Kingdom at 25¾ bushels, with 3,827,347 acres area under wheat for the crop harvested in 1872, against an average acreage of 3,865,035 for the last five years, he makes the deficiency at 8 per cent, but influenced by the results without manure, and by farm-yard manure this year compared with the average under the same conditions of the last 21 years, as well as by other considerations he is disposed to estimate the deficiency at not less than 14 per cent. On this assumption he thinks there will be required about 12,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat to supplement the home produce during the harvest year, from Sept. 1, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1873.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 28th of September, 1872, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 217 cargoes of wheat and 140 cargoes of maize, against 362 cargoes of wheat and 80 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and 360 cargoes of wheat and 250 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

There were in this list 50 cargoes from California this year, against 10 cargoes last year. The California cargoes this year average 47,000 bushels each, while the cargoes from European ports average about 24,000 bushels each, so that the aggregate amount of wheat in transit this year, as compared with last, should be, reckoned by cargoes, increased to 267 of last year's average. The decrease is equal to 95 cargoes, or about 2,280,000 bushels.

The imports into Liverpool for the week ended Sept. 23, 1872, were: Flour, 6,320 brls and 6,222 sacks; wheat, 67,900 qrs; corn, 35,263 qrs; oats, 2,030 qrs; peas, 244 qrs.

Clearances of flour and grain from Montreal for Europe for the week ended Oct. 7, 1872.

Oct.	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Peas, bu.*
1. Ship City of Montreal, Glasgow	2,040	22,175	7,937	....
2. Stmr. Nestorian, Liverpool	2	19,064	8,533	....
Stmr. I. Pennock, Cork	....	....	47,101	....
Ship City of Montreal, Glasgow	1,700	44,245	....	....
3. Bark Leonide, Glasgow (12,000 oats)	809	8,779	....	....
Stmr. St. Andrew, Glasgow	1,209	30,039	....	....
7. Stmr. Thames, Lond'n	1,000	....	....	....
Total w'k end. Oct. 7, '72	6,751	125,202	63,571	....
Total w'k end. Sept. 30, '72	2,690	71,736	311,167	....
Total w'k end. Sept. 23, '72	3,736	208,601	113,200	48,253
Total w'k end. Oct. 9, '71	8,597	208,600	....	....

TEAS.

Castle Bros., of San Francisco, report the arrival of the "China" at that port with 20,101 pkgs teas, of which 2,959 were destined for Chicago.

The attempts to grow teas in the East Indies are reported to be very successful, and the teas there raised is very largely used in adulteration for the English market. Being of very strong flavor, it will bear considerable letting down with willow leaves, and other things with which conscienceless merchants cheat the public.

TANNING.

The Shoe and Leather *Reporter* has a very interesting article from Chicago, in which it notes the erection of two new tanneries since the fire, with an aggregate capacity of 36,000 hides, and 5,000 calf skins, besides the erection of warehouses to supply the place of those lost a year ago. We published the leading tannery statistics in THE TRIBUNE on the morning of the 9th instant.

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were moderately active. Cash wheat or seller the month was firmer, selling at $1.13⅜@1.13⅝, but closed weak at $1.13⅜; options in wheat were lower, closing at $1.13¼ seller last half, and $1.12¾ seller November. Corn was steady at 34c seller November, and inactive on other optinos, seller October being nominal at 33½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

ALCOHOL—Is in good request and quoted at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet. Prices are firm. Choice green hurl being scarce and ruling higher. We quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The usual degree of activity noticeable in this department continues. The advance in brick is sustained. Other materials remain steady at former rates. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.90 per brl; Louisville cement, $3.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed brick at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BEANS—The receipts are fair, demand rather light. Prices are nominally unchanged, being quotable at $2.50@2.50 for fair, and $2.75 for navies. Sales were reported of 12 bags fair medium at $2.00; 11 bags common at $1.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—The demand continues good, with no material change in prices. We quote pears at $4.00@5.00 per box; grapes, 20@25c per lb. Sales include 125 boxes pears at $4.50, 100 boxes at $4.00; 50 boxes at $5.00; 10 boxes plums at $2.00.

BUTTER—No important change was noted in the condition of the market for this staple. The demand for the different grades was fairly active, and prices were firm all around. The receipts continue to improve, but there is not as yet any considerable accumulation, and dealers are asking and obtaining full prices. We continue to quote as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—A steady, fair business is doing in this line of goods, and values remain without decided change. Stocks are light but sufficient to meet present requirements. Following are the quotations: Stark 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—Prime New York factory cheese was being held at a slight advance, 15@15½c being the ruling prices to-day. New York and Liverpool are both quoted higher, and a general advance here is looked for. Stocks are fair, and the demand good. We now quote: New York factory, 15@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Was in active demand, and the general market was firmer. We drop our inside quotation of Erie, Briar Hill, and Lackawanna, as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand continues light. Prices are a shade firmer and quotable as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.00@30.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℔ m. Sales include 250 lard tierces at $1.85.

EGGS—Were scarce, and under a good inquiry prices ruled higher. Sales include 40 cases at 26c; 600 doz at 25c; 28 cases at 24c.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand and prices are unchanged. Prime live geese quotable at 68@70c; mixed, 40c.

FISH—The market is bare of whitefish, while of cod, mackerel, and herring the supply is short, and dealers find it impossible to fill orders with promptness. There is also a temporary scarcity of salmon. Mackerel are firmer, with an advancing tendency. We make no change in our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was only a moderate amount of trading in this department, and with the exception of a slight decline in Turkey prunes, values were unchanged. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 35@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues reasonably active, with prices firm and uniform. With the exception of sugars, which are still in light supply, the market is liberally stocked, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23½c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rico, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13@13½c; A standard, 12¾@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 12½@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples continue large, while the demand is comparatively light; prices range from $2.00@2.50 for fair to choice apples. There were no peaches in this morning. Grapes are in limited supply and sell quite readily. Cranberries in fair request, at $8.00@9.50 ℔ brl for wild, and $11.00@12.00 for cultivated. The supply of quinces was ample; quotable at 75c@$1.00 ℔ basket. Sales comprise 150 brls apples at $2.25@2.50; 115 brls at $1.50@1.75; 100 brls at $2.00; 50 brls at $1.00; 1 car at $2.00; 1 car at $2.12½; 45 cases Catawbas at $2.50@3.00; 40 cases Isabella at $2.00; 10 do at $1.75; 5 brls cultivated cranberries at $12.00; 20 brls do at $11.00@11.50; 5 brls wild at $9.00; 75 baskets quinces at 75c@$1.00.

HAY—The inquiry was firm, and good prices generally obtained. Sales were made of 22 doz prairie chickens at $4.00; 30 at $3.25@3.75; 20 doz Mallards at $3.00@3.25; 3 doz quail at $2.00; 15 doz snipe at $1.25.

HAY—There was an active demand for this article to-day, both local and outside buyers taking hold freely, and, under moderate receipts the market was firm at the quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; new prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was again dull and unsettled. Neither local nor eastern tanners evinced any disposition to operate beyond meeting current necessities, and, with stocks steadily accumulating, the feeling is weak. We drop our quotations of part cured hides a ½c, as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 27c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Continues in fair request; prices range 20@30c per lb, New York prime, 35c.

HOPS—Continue dull, although dealers report a trifle better feeling; prices are unsettled and quotable at 18@25c for Wisconsin, and 23@30c for Eastern.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue in good demand; prices are firm at present rates. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates	
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates	
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 3-10	rates	
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates	
Oval	5 5-10@ 5 9-10	rates	
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates	
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates	
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7¼ @	rates	
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates	
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates	
Bessemer plow steel	13¾ @13¾	rates	
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates	

LEATHER—In the leather market there were no new features to note. Steady activity is witnessed in the demand, and continued firmness is noticeable both in foreign and domestic stock. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in fair request. We continue to quote: $9.00@10.00 per box for French, and $8.00 for Malaga.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The usual amount of business was transacted, and there were no variations in prices to note to-day. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 45c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand continues good, prices are firm and quotable as follows: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.53; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, 9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½.

NAVAL STORES—There are no changes to note today. Trade was fairly active and former prices are continued:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—There was an easier feeling in carbon, and our quotations are lowered 1c, or to 27½@28c. Lard and linseed oils were also less firm, the former declining 2c, and the latter 1c per gallon. Other descriptions ruled steady and unchanged. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 96c; do, ice-pressed, 73c; do, current make, 76c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A moderate amount of trading was done in this line of goods, and the market was quoted steady at former rates. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The supply is large and, excepting choice Peachblows, dealers find it difficult to dispose of car lots at even low figures, mixed lots having been offered at 30c on track. Sales include 2 cars Peachblows at 50 on track; 4 cars do at 45c on track; 2 cars choice mixed at 40s delivered; 250 bu at 60@65c; 200 bu do at 50c from store.

SWEET POTATOES—Under a good inquiry, prices were firm and quotable at $4.00@4.50 for Jerseys, and $3.00@3.50 for Southern Illinois. Sales include 15 brls Jerseys at $4.50; 20 brls Illinois at $3.50; 60 brls at $3.25; 200 brls at $3.00.

POULTRY—The receipts were light, and under a moderate request full prices were generally obtained. Sales include 4 coops old chickens at $3.50@4.00; 4 coops spring at $3.50; 6 at $3.00@3.25; 4 at $2.50; 2 coops turkeys at 13½c per; 2 coops do at 12½c.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There are no changes to note to-day; trade was active and former prices strictly adhered to. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x13	2.05	1 3-16	10x13	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SALT—The demand is good; prices are firm and tend to an advance on account of the limited supply. There are no changes to note to-day. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $3.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request; prices are steady and unchanged. Sales were reported of 129 sacks timothy at $2.90; 50 do at $2.80; 28 do at $2.60; 20 do at $2.50, 30 sacks clover at $5.25; 16 do at $5.20; 30 sacks mammoth at $5.40; 90 bags flax at $1.55; 105 bags do at $1.52½; 21 bags do at $1.50.

TEAS—Met with a fair inquiry at former prices: Young Hyson, common, to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50@14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—Trade continues quiet; the annexed list may be regarded as a fair index of prices:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@32c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,748 head. The receipts were moderate, and embraced a class of stock somewhat above the average, in point of quality, but these favorable circumstances were counterbalanced by the discouraging tone of advices from the markets below, and instead of activity and firmness, dullness and depression prevailed. Shippers were doing little or nothing, while the inquiry from the other classes of buyers in attendance was limited, and sales dragged from the opening to the close, with prices in buyers' favor. Packers are ready to commence operations, but they will not enter the market until the supply of suitable grades is sufficient to make it an object. The Texas cattle received during the past half dozen days consisted principally of cows and light steers,—a class that packers cannot handle to advantage. Sales were reported at $3.00@6.75 for thin cows and medium Texas cattle, to extra shipping steers. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

HOGS—In comparison with Saturday's market there was no material change to note under this head. The receipts being moderate, and Eastern advices favorable, a firm feeling obtained, and it required little urging to effect sales at the closing prices of last week. All the principal Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, and with one or two city packers also engaged the supply was readily disposed of, and the market closed firm. Sales were reported at $4.70@4.75 for common; at $4.80@4.85 for medium, and at $4.90@5.00 for good to choice. Following are some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
45	239	$4.85	56	207	$4.90	53	277	$5.00
34	240	4.85	56	275	4.90	58	275	4.95
58	220	4.85	56	235	4.90	60	259	4.95
55	229	4.85	56	243	4.85	56	260	4.82½
45	258	4.85	67	249	4.85	47	275	4.82½
147	285	5.00	58	240	4.75	51	280	4.90
53	231	4.85	58	250	4.90	52	262	4.90
61	201	4.90	40	216	4.85	61	253	4.95
243	240	4.85	48	219	4.70	45	313	4.90
60	224	4.90	54	275	4.90	73	229	4.90
56	262	4.85	57	337	4.85	111	277	4.95
198	233	4.95	50	314	4.85	156	304	5.00
248	209	4.90	52	261	4.95	59	252	4.90
151	258	4.85	33	240	4.90	53	262	4.90
44	273	4.90	51	303	4.95	45	232	4.90
45	223	4.90	51	286	4.95	65	225	4.90
52	274	4.95	109	209	5.00	71	208	4.80
57	246	4.85	45	219	4.91	51	290	5.00
58	237	4.90	47	343	4.95	52	225	4.95

SHEEP—The market was without change. The offerings were few, and all found buyers at former prices.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.

Vessels were in good demand, and sales firm, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$5.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	8.00@8.50
Menominee	6.00	Suamico	6.00
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	6.00

The Muskegon *News and Reporter* of the 9th instant has these items: In speaking of the number of logs "hung up" on the Muskegon and its tributaries we should have put it at about 70,000,000. The recent rains enabled Mason & Pingree to get the logs out of the west branch, while the big drive winds its way slowly toward Newaygo, and the river between here and there is sprinkled with thousands of these giants of the forest. There are about 35,000,000 feet of logs in the booms at the mouth of the river, with constant reinforcements floating in. Our lumbermen, with plenty of logs and high price for lumber, are happy; one of them stated last week that their mill cleared $500 a day.

Trade at the yards was active and satisfactory, and quotable as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	20.00@40.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Cherry	25.00@60.00
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Basswood	12.00@35.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00

Cargo schr Reciprocity, from Oconto, 175 m ft strips and boards at $19.00; 45 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 40 m ft strips and boards at $20.00; 40 m pieces lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday & Co.

Cargo schr Fanny, from White Lake, 75 m ft mixed lumber at $12.00; 10 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday & Co.

Cargo schr Abagail, from Grand Haven, 106 m strips and boards at $17.00; 21 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday & Co.

Cargo schr Purington, from White Lake, 130 m ft common boards and strips at $13.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr St. Paul, from Oconto, 170 m ft strips and boards at $19.00; 45 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Trio, from White Lake, 70 m common strips and boards at $13.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Harmonia, from White Lake, 65 m ft common strips and boards at $13.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Laurel, from White Lake, 65 m ft common strips and boards at $13.50; 20 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Marion Dixon, from White Lake, 75 m ft strips and boards at $14.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Black Hawk, from White Hall, 130 m coarse strips at $12.25. Sold by Irish & Co.

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Muskegon, boards and strips at $19.00. Sold by Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Ida, from Manistee, at $20.00; 110 m ft short ... $12.00. Sold by Bland...

Cargo schr Kate ... ft timber at $20.00 ... at $12.25. Sold ...

Cargo scow ... joists and ... Bickford & ...

MAR[INE]

[ARRIV]ED.

Schr Sasco, Buffalo ...
Schr City of the S...
Prop Anna Young, ... oats.
Prop City of Toledo, ... bales broom c...
Prop City of Toledo, ... pork, and sund...
Prop City of Madison, ... oats, 65 brls flour, sundries.
Schr Midnight, Buffalo, ...
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Buffalo ...
Schr Mary Battle, Kingston ...
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Buffalo ...
Schr Florretta, Buffalo, 20,000 ...
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, ...
Stmr Muskegon, St. Bay, 500 ba...
Prop St. Joe, St. Bay, 400 bu co... sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20... dries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 46,000 bu wheat ...
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 615 bu flou...
Schr Marquette, Buffalo, 20,800 bu ...
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 23,000 bu w...
Brig Commerce, Buffalo, 18,905 bu co...
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 50... pork.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, ... 800 bu barley.
Bark William Jones, Buffalo, 26,178 bu ...
Schr A. Medburg, Kingston, 10,132 bu ...
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 3 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 3,000 ... and sundries.
Barge E. M. Tyson, ... 8 brls salt.
Schr Express, Mo... 1,960 bu corn, ... tatoes, and ...
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 19,270 bu wheat.
Schr Truman ... Buffalo, 12,700 bu corn.
Scow Harr... White Lake, 50 brls and ... dr...

[CLEAR]ED.

Prop ... Oct. 14. ... 400 tons salt, 1,800 boxes ...
Schr ... cds bark.
Schr ... 300 m lumber.
Schr Advance ... 215 m lath.
Schr Agnes Hope, ... ston, 260 tons pig iron.
Scow Evergreen, Oak creek, 60 m brick.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Brg Fashion, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 122 m lumber.
Schr B. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 30 m lumber, 30 m timber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 176 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Silver Cloud, Amsterdam, 99 cds wood.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 240 m lumber.
Schr L. Vanvalkenburgh, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 279 tons pig iron, 8 tons railroad iron.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Major W. H. Ferry, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber 80 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Schr George W. Davis, Oswego, 600 tons coal.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 575 tons coal.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr M. Dale, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow John Beard, Jr., Muskegon, 126 m ... 1,500 lath.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 275 m lumber.
Barge Cleveland, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge M. E. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 53 m lumber.
Prop Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 58 pkgs fish, 20 tubs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 500 bdls staves, 14 brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 120 cds wood.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 934 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 723 bars railroad iron, 280 tons pig iron.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber, 3 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Chicago Belle, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Vermillion, O., 390 tons coal.
Schr J. Catchpole, Kewaunee, 170 cds wood.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 163 m lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 510 m lumber.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 100 tons railroad iron, 75 tons iron, and sundries.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 332 tons pig iron.
Schr Gipsy, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Japan, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 82 cds bark.
Schr Sweet Heart, Cleveland, 1,064 tons coal.
Schr Jennie Rumbell, Goderich, 79 m lumber, 325 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Francis Palmer, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr St. Paul, Oconto, 165 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr James Bela, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Mocking Bird, Erie, 940 tons coal.
Schr Jas. T. Jay, Erie, 980 tons coal.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 50 cds slabs.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Pensaukee, 165 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 53 cds bark, 5 cds wood.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Kelley's Island, 440 tons stone.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 24 m lath.
Schr Horace Greeley, Sisters' Bay, 55 cds wood.
Schr John R. Noyes, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr Welland, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Wm. Young, Cleveland, 575 tons coal.
Schr New Dominion, Byng Inlet, 176,954 feet lumber.
Schr Northampton, Kingston, 400 tons pig iron.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Forrest, Manistee, 105 m lumber.
Scow Eldorado, Menominee, 475 m lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Opened steady at Saturday's prices, gradually weakened and closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 16½c for wheat, and 15½c for corn to Buffalo. Kingston rate 25c on wheat, and 23½c on corn. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schr. Alice, wheat 17c; props Plymouth and Arizona, wheat at 17c; schr City of Chicago, corn at 16c; Truman Moss, corn at 15½c; prop James Fisk, Jr., and brig Rocius, corn at 15½c; brig Mechanic, wheat at 16½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Grain freights quiet, and again lower, carriers freely accepting 17c to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Prop Potomac, corn at 16c; schrs Delos DeWolf, Rainbow, Ataunto, and Higgie, and Jones, wheat at 17c. No demand for Oswego or Kingston.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—From the southwest, brisk.

—The schooner Challenge, struck the Pier at Muskegon and sunk. Total loss.

—The schooner Topsy, lost a man last Friday night, during a southwest blow, off Racine.

—A tug from Green Bay, is trying to get the Mary Naw from the Whales Back, at the entrance of that harbor.

—The tug Leviathan has succeeded in getting off the Mary Booth. She towed the vessel to Manitowoc for repairs.

—The Canadian schooner Magdala, ashore on Long Point Cut, has been pulled off by the tug Bryant from Buffalo.

—The schooner Mountaineer, laden with iron from Marquette, went ashore last Thursday, at Flat Rock, Lake Huron. The tug Masters, from Detroit, has gone to her relief.

—The bark J. S. Austin, grain loaded from Chicago for Buffalo, has arrived at the Detroit dry dock, disabled by the loss of her jib-boom.

—A Milwaukee despatch says: The sailors at this port have struck for $4 a day, and refuse to ship until their demands are conceded.

—The damage sustained by the York State was greater than expected. She is in dry dock at Milwaukee, and will hardly be ready for business before the middle of next week.

—The new vessel just launched from the shipyard at Port Burwell, is now en route to Chicago for her first cargo of grain. She is 355 tons burden, has an elegant fit-out, and will prove a fast sailer.

—The Canadian schooner James Norris, laden with railroad iron, encountered heavy weather coming up Lake Erie, and sprung a leak. She arrived at the entrance of the Detroit River yesterday, and was towed to Clark's dry dock.

—The schooner Jennie, laden with ore, while coming down the St. Mary River, struck, and was so injured as to leak badly. She arrived at Detroit day before yesterday, with a steam pump on board.

THE REGISTRATION O...

The Boards of Regist... To-day in the Sever... tion District...

Places Designated by ... Commissioners for th... tration of Vote...

...his is the day fixed by law fo... of the Board of Registry in t... cincts of this city. The Judge... each election district constitut... Registry for the district, and ... quired to meet in such election p... day, three weeks preceding the ... (the 15th day of October, 1872), ... m., and where the votes polled ... eral election exceeded 200 in th... continue in session two full ... met they shall proceed to make ... sons qualified to vote at the en... their precinct, which list, when c... constitute and be known as the r... tors of that election precinct. T... keep open until 9 o'clock at n... meeting of the County Commi... day, the following list of registry ... mitted:

First Ward—Sheriff's office. *Second Ward*—First Precinct, sou... Van Buren and State; Second Precin... ner of Van Buren and Sherman.

Third Ward—First Precinct, sou... Peck court and State street; Second ... Clark street; Third Precinct, corne... and Fourteenth street; Fourth Precin... street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, 849 S... ond Precinct, 890 State street; Thir... land's stable, on Twenty-second st... bash avenue and State; Fourth Pr... Twenty-fourth street and Indiana ave...

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, corne... Twenty-ninth streets; Second Precin... tage Grove avenue and Twenty-nin... Precinct, engine house on Douglas pla... Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, at th... corner of State and Douglas place.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, No. 104 ... Second Precinct, No. 27 Wentworth ave... cinct, No. 370 Archer avenue; Fourth ... east corner of Archer avenue and Fa... cinct, southeast corner of Archer a... street.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, 28 C... Second Precinct, 772 Halsted; Thir... Fisk; Fourth Precinct, Harbine and B... nue.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwe... house; Second Precinct, 569 Canal; ... Twelfth and Union; Fourth Precinct, ... Fifth Precinct, 129 Brown; Sixth Prec... Mitchell; Seventh Precinct, Sampson... Eighth Precinct, Sampson and Loomis.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, 22 Van ... Precinct, DeKoven and Canal; Third ... Harrison; Fourth Precinct, Bohemia... plaines and DeKoven; Fifth Precinct, ... Sixth Precinct, 467 Twelfth; Seventh ... May; Eighth Precinct, Blue Island a... Precinct, 296 Tyler; Tenth Precinct, ... avenue engine house.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, engin... Buren and Jefferson; Second Precinct, ... Clinton and Washington; Third Prec... sted; Fourth Precinct, 271 Madison.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, 91 ... nue; Second Precinct, Milwaukee avenu... Third Precinct, 131 Lake; Fourth Prec... and Lake.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, Bush... Second Precinct, West Side Rink; T... Brown's livery stable.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, 719 ... ond Precinct, 809 Madison; Third Pr... and Madison; Fourth Precinct, eng... Madison, near Western avenue.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, ... rell; Second Precinct, German school... ton street; Third Precinct, Goodhue's ...

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, ... avenue; Second Precinct, Chicago ... house; Third Precinct, Nick Eckha... avenue and Reuben; Fourth Precinct, ... Reuben and Milwaukee avenue; Fifth ... Elston avenue.

Sixteenth Ward—... Precinct, Willow... Second Precinct, ... Webster... cinct, Lincoln avenue ...

Seventeenth Ward—... Second Precinct, 103 ... Wells; Fourth Precinct, 496 Clark...

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, ... avenue; Second Precinct, 83 Chicago a... Precinct, 87 Sedgwick; Fourth Precinct, ... Market.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, ... Second Precinct, Turner Hall; Third P... go avenue and Wells.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, M... Michigan avenue; Second Precinct, 139 ... Precinct, 198 Clark; Fourth Precinct, ... office, Sedgwick and Pine; Fifth Precinct, ... Moore's warehouse, Bush and Michigan.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Liberal Republican and ... County Central Committees met yes... in consultation with the candidates, ... ing Campaign Committee was appoi... Hotchkiss, Redmond Sheridan, J. ... D. S. Hammond, S. D. Childs, D. C... C. Hendrickson, William McKind... Whitehouse, Nelson Monroe, C. ... William Strunk, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., ... H. E. Hamilton, St. Clair Sutherl... Booth. Mr. Michael Keeley resigne... date for County Commissioner for the ... vision. His place has not yet been f... Governor Koerner will address his ... sens this evening, at Scramore's Hal... North avenue and Church street.

SHIPWRECK AT EVANSTON.

The schooner Pilgrim, which had ... loading a cargo of lumber upon th... surprised while in this situation by ... Sunday. Owing to a break in the ... was unable to run into the lake. A ... far from Chicago, but on arriving wa... give any assistance on account of ... water. The violence of the waves to... the pier, and taking a portion of the... bar, she drifted on to the bar, south... foundered badly. The crew were on ... the time and so escaped. Unless ... lieved she will be badly damaged.

The History of a Great Ente...

In 1854, the original incorporators of the ... ing Machine Company embarked in the ... of sewing machines, and from that time t... their time, talent, energy, and capital h... ployed in making first-class sewing machi... ried success attending their efforts. It ... constant aim to produce a shuttle or lo... chine that should be simple to handle, du... and iron could make it, with unlimited ca... culled by any other machine, regardless ... price, and, withal, to confine the price with... of all classes of people; and success has c... efforts in the production of the celebrated ... der-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machines, which ... the elegance, simplicity, durability, and st... sible for any sewing machine to attain, a... the first and only first-class moderate-price... put in the market. Salesroom at No. 378 ... son street, Chicago, Ill., and in all other c... United States. The Company want agents ... towns.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago ... College.

This institution, so well known through t... is keeping up its good reputation for thor... Students are thoroughly instructed in bo... penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, bu... respondence, partnership settlements, &c., ... practical training is what every young man ... present the institution is on the corner o... second streets and Indiana avenue, but wil... town again in splendid quarters when the ... is completed. New students are ente... day.

The Sale at Highland Park

will commence on the grounds on the arriv... train, which will leave Chicago this mornin... from the Northwestern depot, corner of ... Kinzie streets. Ample accommodations ... provided for all who desire to visit Highland ... attend the sale. Among the property wh... sold are several very desirable brick dwel... large lots to each. See advertisement on ... THE TRIBUNE.

Bonds.

It should be borne in mind that there ar... in the market more desirable than the first ... bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. ... 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually, ... in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, ... $10,000, either coupon or registered, and ca... par and interest. Their security is ... Pamphlets and full information furnished ... tion. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, General Ag...

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the be...

—At a wedding party in Powell County ... 1869, a number of intoxicated young ... the purpose of fun, formed into line ... under the lead of Captain William T... All fell into line except W. B. Holder... talking to a lady, and had no desire t... pate in frolic. Townsend ordered hi... into line, with threats to blow out his ... he refused. Holder was firm in his ref...

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Boards of Registry to Meet To-day in the Several Election Districts.

Places Designated by the County Commissioners for the Registration of Voters.

This is the day fixed by law for the first meeting of the Board of Registry in the different precincts of this city. The Judges of Election of each election district constitute the Board of Registry for the district, and are, by law, required to meet in each election precinct on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the day of election (the 15th day of October, 1872), at 9 o'clock a. m., and where the votes polled at the last general election exceeded 200 in the precinct, shall continue in session two full days. When so met they shall proceed to make lists of all persons qualified to vote at the ensuing election in their precinct, which list, when completed, shall constitute and be known as the register of electors of that election precinct. The Board shall keep open until 9 o'clock at night. At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday, the following list of registry places was submitted:

First Ward—Sheriff's office.

Second Ward—First Precinct, southwest corner of Van Buren and State; Second Precinct, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman.

Third Ward—First Precinct, southeast corner of Peck court and State street; Second Precinct, No. 458 Clark street; Third Precinct, corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street; Fourth Precinct, No. 663 State street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, 849 State street; Second Precinct, 899 State street; Third Precinct, Howland's stable, on Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State; Fourth Precinct, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets; Second Precinct, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street; Third Precinct, engine house on Douglas place, near Cottage Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, at the engine house, corner of State and Douglas place.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, No. 104 Archer avenue; Second Precinct, No. 27 Wentworth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 379 Archer avenue; Fourth Precinct, northeast corner of Archer avenue and Farrell; Fifth Precinct, southeast corner of Archer avenue and Lock street.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, 23 Canalport avenue; Second Precinct, 772 Halsted; Third Precinct, 105 Fisk; Fourth Precinct, Harbine and Blue Island avenue.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwell street engine house; Second Precinct, 569 Canal; Third Precinct, Twelfth and Union; Fourth Precinct, 613 Jefferson; Fifth Precinct, 129 Brown; Sixth Precinct, Brown and Mitchell; Seventh Precinct, Sampson and Throop; Eighth Precinct, Sampson and Loomis.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, 22 Van Buren; Second Precinct, DeKoven and Canal; Third Precinct, 172 Harrison; Fourth Precinct, Bohemian Church, Desplaines and DeKoven; Fifth Precinct, 378 Morgan; Sixth Precinct, 467 Twelfth; Seventh Precinct, 327 May; Eighth Precinct, Blue Island and Polk; Ninth Precinct, 305 Tyler; Tenth Precinct, Blue Island avenue engine house.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, engine house, Van Buren and Jefferson; Second Precinct, engine house, Clinton and Washington; Third Precinct, 187 Halsted; Fourth Precinct, 271 Madison.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, 91 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, Milwaukee avenue and Union; Third Precinct, 151 Lake; Fourth Precinct, Sangamon and Lake.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, Rucker and Kinzie; Second Precinct, West Side Rink; Third Precinct, Brown's livery stable.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, 719 Madison; Second Precinct, 809 Madison; Third Precinct, Oakley and Madison; Fourth Precinct, engine house on Madison, near Western avenue.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, Wood and Carroll; Second Precinct, German school house on Fulton street; Third Precinct, Goodhue's Hall.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, 210 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, Chicago avenue engine house; Third Precinct, Nick Eckhardt's, Chicago avenue and Reuben; Fourth Precinct, drug store, Reuben and Milwaukee avenue; Fifth Precinct, 410 Elston avenue.

Sixteenth Ward—First Precinct, Willow and Halsted; Second Precinct, [illegible] Webster; Third Precinct, Lincoln avenue [illegible].

Seventeenth Ward—[illegible] 285 Larrabee; Second Precinct, 103 [illegible] Precinct, [illegible] Wells; Fourth Precinct, 499 Clark.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, 29 [illegible] Chicago avenue; Second Precinct, 63 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, 87 Sedgwick; Fourth Precinct, Ontario and Market.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, Rush and Oak; Second Precinct, Turner Hall; Third Precinct, Chicago avenue and Wells.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, M. Casey's, on Michigan avenue; Second Precinct, 139 Wells; Third Precinct, 198 Clark; Fourth Precinct, William Lee's office, Sedgwick and Pine; Fifth Precinct, Brown and Moore's warehouse, Rush and Michigan.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic County Central Committees met yesterday, and, in consultation with the candidates, the following Campaign Committee was appointed: C. T. Hotchkiss, Redmond Sheridan, J. H. Hildreth, D. S. Hammond, S. D. Childs, D. C. Skelly, M. C. Hendrickson, William McKindley, J. J. Whitehouse, Nelson Monroe, C. J. Shields, William Strunk, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D. C. Eddy, H. E. Hamilton, St. Clair Sutherland, Daniel Booth. Mr. Michael Keeley resigned as candidate for County Commissioner for the West Division. His place has not yet been filled.

Governor Koerner will address his fellow-citizens this evening, at Scramore's Hall, corner of North avenue and Church street.

SHIPWRECK AT EVANSTON.

The schooner Pilgrim, which had finished unloading a cargo of lumber upon the pier, was surprised while in this situation by the gale of Sunday. Owing to a break in the rudder, she was unable to run into the lake. A tug was sent for from Chicago, but on arriving was unable to give any assistance on account of the shallow water. The violence of the waves tore her from the pier, and taking a portion of the latter with her, she drifted on to the bar, south, where she foundered badly. The crew were on the pier at the time and so escaped. Unless speedily relieved she will be badly damaged.

The History of a Great Enterprise.

In 1854, the original incorporators of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company embarked in the manufacture of sewing machines, and from that time to the present their time, talent, energy, and capital have been employed in making first-class sewing machines, with varied success attending their efforts. It being their constant aim to produce a shuttle or lock-stitch machine that should be simple to handle, durable as steel and iron could make it, with unlimited capacity, unexcelled by any other machine, regardless of name or price, and, withal, to confine the price within the reach of all classes of people; and success has crowned their efforts in the production of the celebrated Wilson Under-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machines, which combine all the elegance, simplicity, durability, and strength possible for any sewing machine to attain, and they are the first and only first-class moderate-priced machines yet in the market. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College.

This institution, so well known through the country, is keeping up its good reputation for thorough work. Students are thoroughly instructed in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, business correspondence, partnership settlements, &c., &c. This practical training is what every young man needs. At present the institution is on the corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, but will be down town again in splendid quarters when the new building is completed. New students are entering every day.

The Sale at Highland Park

will commence on the grounds on the arrival of the train, which will leave Chicago this morning at 10:15 from the Northwestern depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets. Ample accommodations have been provided for all who desire to visit Highland Park and attend the sale. Among the property which will be offered are several very desirable brick dwellings, with large lots to each. See advertisement on first page of The Tribune.

Bonds.

It should be borne in mind that there are no bonds in the market more desirable than the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually, are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000, either coupon or registered, and can be had at par and interest. Their security is undoubted. Pamphlets and full information furnished on application. Lunt, Preston & Kean, General Agents.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—At a wedding party in Powell County, Ky., in 1863, a number of intoxicated young men, for the purpose of fun, formed into line for drill under the lead of Captain William Townsend. All fell into line except W. B. Holder, who was talking to a lady, and had no desire to participate in the frolic. Townsend ordered him to fall into line, with threats to blow out his brains if he refused. Holder was firm in his refusal, and, after giving the order again, Townsend quickly stepped up to Holder and fired a pistol at his head, the ball penetrating the brain. The murderer was arrested, and the trial has been continued from term to term, until, last week, when the murderer was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Brown's Bronchial for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, AND harness, on Wednesday morning, at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES, NEW AND SECOND-hand. Headquarters for the Chicago Business and Dayton Delivery Wagons. MILLAR & PARSONS, 79 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, WEIGHT 1,100; shows 3:10 time; stylish driver, double or single; one of the best saddle horses in the country; gentle in driving; lady could handle him; will be sold cheap; have no use for him; can be seen at 233 Calumet-av. J. S. HEWSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 HORSES, OR WILL EXchange for good 2-spring wagon, 175 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SQUARE BOX BUSINESS BUGgies, and one light road buggy, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE COAN AND TEN BROECK top buggy, one phaeton buggy, and open buggy. Cheap if taken at once, owner going East. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 72 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$125—GOOD SIZE STYLISH, FINE driving, everyday business sorrel horse, white hind feet. Inquire HANCHETT & CARTER'S STABLE, 31 and 33 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BLACK horses, 15½ hands high, at No. 488 State-st. Inquire of H. J. BENNET, or C. P. THOMPSON.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale good clarence and team, top and open buggies; also seven lumber-wagons less than ½ manufacturer's cost. Call this week if you want a bargain.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP, A GENTLE FAMILY horse (dark color) and light two-seat carriage, new or little used. Address H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER, A horse suitable for a flour and feed store. Apply at 977 State-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT 2-HORSE EXPRESS WAGON; platform or crooked reach preferred. LU. H. DRURY & CO., 27 West Lake-st.

$200 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, WAGON, harness, and new saddle and bridle. Apply at 113 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TICKET TO ST. LOUIS AT $8. INquire at the office of the Burke House, Madison-st., near Clark, by or after 10 a. m., to-day.

FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE ASH-POLES FOR well-borers. Call at 200 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET to New York for half price. Inquire at 89 South Canal-st., cigar store.

FOR SALE—A FLAG STAFF 65 FEET LONG, WILL be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at BURKE'S European Hotel office.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER WM. ALDRICH. AAHLY to SCHLOSSER & RITTMAN, No. 311 and 313 Florida-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—TRAVELLING STENCIL OUTFIT, worth $300, for $200. Instructions free. Superior cast steel hollow-face dies of various sizes, one inch down. Can easily clear $10 to $25 per day. Address S 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES, bought last May, cheap for cash. Inquire of C. MARKINS, 190 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAgo Tribune since the fire. Address L 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE, CHEAP. 105 WEST Randolph-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE OR RENT—OUR PRESENT FACTORY 82 West Washington-st. cor. Jefferson, with engine, shafting, 2 dry kilns, fully equipped for manufacturing purposes. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COW. CALL AT 526 WEST Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, STAR on forehead, leather cap on off hind leg; $5 reward to any one returning same to A. KLEIN, 616 Hubbard-st.

LOST—FROM A MADISON-ST. CAR, SATURDAY afternoon, a child's light cloak basque, scolloped and bound with black velvet. The person who picked it up will confer a favor by leaving it at 21 South Canal-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, NEAR THE CORNER of North Clark-st. and Chicago-av., a lady's pocket-book containing two twenty and two ten dollar bills, and ten or twelve dollars in smaller bills. Will the finder please return to the Police Station on North Dearborn-st. and receive ten dollars reward?

LOST—$10 REWARD—A SMALL VALISE CONtaining Court papers was left on the day express of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad last Friday. Any one returning this valise to No. 511 Wabash-av. will receive the above reward. A. T. EWING.

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL, 3 YEARS OLD; HAD on red and black plaid dress, blue apron without sleeves. Was last seen on Indiana-av., opposite St. Luke's Hospital. A liberal reward will be paid by the disconsolate parents. A. STALLAERTS, rear of 534 Indiana-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON MONDAY, ON BLUE Island-av., below Ewing or on South Halsted, between Harrison and Randolph, $35.50, wrapped in a handkerchief. The finder will receive reward and thanks of a poor woman by returning to Mrs. DUVE, 500 Jefferson-st.

LOST—THE PENDANT OF A GOLD EAR RING, blue enamel, Monday afternoon, on the South Side, north of Taylor-st. and east of Clark. Leave at 271 Fourth-av. and receive reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, ON Twelfth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., or on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts., a gold chain, with a medal attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 839 Michigan-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—OCT. 1, 1872, 3 HORSES from the stable of the owner, near the Cattle Yards, 1 bay horse 8 years old, 1 bay horse 7 years old, about 1,200 lbs of weight; 1 horse, has been used much for back riding, of fox color, and a little star. Any information tending to their recovery will be liberally rewarded at 170 West Randolph-st., or Room No. 8, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON THE 10TH OF OCTOber, bay mare, 14 hands high, 1 white hind foot, 8 years old, from M. O'NEILL, No. 23 McGregor-st. If returned to the above number a liberal reward will be paid.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—ABOUT last June, a large bay horse, spotted forehead, ring around hind foot, and one game leg. Above reward will be paid on return to A. JACKSON, 55 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD REAL ESTATE, half or whole interest in business and stock of merchandise of $4,000. J. D. HYDE, 73 East Madison-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—40-ACRE FARM NEAR HUMboldt, Kansas. House, fenced, and fruit. Address W. B. F., 345 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL fine blocks, and some of the choicest lots at low prices, for houses and lots in Chicago, or in flourishing country towns. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

WANTED—CITY REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a very choice 10-acre block in Hinsdale, owned by a non-resident. Inquire at 804 State-st., from 10 to 2.

WILL EXCHANGE—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, AND 2½ acres of land at Hinsdale for city property. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR farms. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD BOARD OF TRADE—PARTIES HAVING AT the old building stove, office furniture, etc., for sale, will find a cash purchaser by calling or addressing D. LONG, 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STOVE OR heater, suitable for a large room. New York Pat. Carpet Renovating Co., 51 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN AN established grocery store on the North Side; can invest from $2,000 to $3,000; large acquaintance. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—COUNTERS, SHOW-CASES, SHELVing, &c., suitable for drug store. Address F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 NEW MILCH COW, AT 103 Deering-st., near Archer-av.

THE COPARTNERSHIP KNOWN AS G. W. Graves & Co., 49 West Randolph-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Oct. 11, 1872. G. W. GRAVES, F. DODD.

$425 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO GOOD canvassers. Articles new, and as staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A HANDSOME PARLOR SET FOR SALE CHEAP at 173 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, SECONDhand Brussels carpets, and hair mattresses. Call immediately. Apply at 18 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COOK STOVE. 396 West Jackson-st., in rear.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COOKING STOVE, "AMERIcan Improved," nearly new. 332 East Indiana-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any description, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 3. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY REAL estate at 9 per cent. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 13, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$12,000, $25,000, $18,000, $30,000, $50,000, to loan on business property, improved or unimproved, at low rates. Apply to C. H. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

TO LOAN—$12,000 ON CITY REAL ESTATE, FOR a term of years. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st., near State-st.

$42,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY at 9 per cent. $28,000 to buy purchase money mortgages. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO M. M.: I HAVE GOT BACK, and am in new quarters. If in town, write me through the Post Office. I wish to see you. JOHN SMITH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 169 Washington-st.
West Lake-st., 40x100 feet corner Green.
West Jackson-st., 100x200 feet between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Canal-st., 40x120 feet between Madison and Washington-sts.
South Canal-st., 40x100 feet near Harrison-st.
Monroe-st., 48x125 feet between Winchester-av. and Robey-st.
Van Buren-st., 75x125 feet between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.
Van Buren-st., 50x160 feet between Robey and Harrison-sts.
4 lots between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. $1,200.
Flournoy-st., 2 lots between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts., $900.
Chicago-av., 4 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
Fourth-st., 1 lot between Lincoln and Robey-sts., $1,000.
North Wells-st., 53x100 feet corner Wendell-st.
South Western-av., 193x187 feet east of Douglas Park.
South Western-av., 125x236 feet corner Rockwell-st.
Throop-st., 118x200 feet between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.
And a large list of acre property. I am offering some good bargains. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., No. 169 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements; brick barn, lot 50x125, northeast corner of Washington and Paulina-sts., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES, ON Prairie and Michigan avs, $15,000, $16,500, $18,000—$1,000 down, ten years' time. MEARS, Owners, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—36x269 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON NORTH Clark-st., between Centre and Sophia-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, and lot 25x126, No. 550 Burnside-st., near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $450, INSIDE OF OLD city limits, convenient to street cars. We have 20 of them left. They will soon be gone. The ground is very high. You can have a cellar. Only $100 down. Title perfect. We furnish each customer an abstract of title. We have always have time to show them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 136 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN MONTHLY PAYments—New house on Polk-st., near Western-av., 10 rooms, water and gas. Inquire on premises, of G. CADWELL, or in Bank, No. 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, I HAVE GOT 40 acres for sale, which you can buy at a bargain, for a few days, on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth streets; will double in price in 12 months; terms easy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X155, NORTH STATE-ST.; A BARgain if taken soon. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 8, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS; gas and water; 7 years' cheap lease of ground, at 24 South Morgan-st. Must be sold as the owner is leaving for the South. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PLACES in Chicago; 239 Park-av. Must be sold; owner leaving. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., at a bargain. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTYseventh-st., near Wallace. Small payment down, balance in monthly payments of $20.
Nice cottage on Thirty-second-st., near Shurtleff-av., on monthly payments. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON CRIPPEN-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front.
145 feet corner Wahpansch and Stanton-avs.; just the thing for a block of buildings.
150 feet corner lot on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood Station.
50 feet on Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON LINCOLN-st., near Adams. All modern improvements. Price, $10,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, NO. 539 WARREN-av., just west of railroad, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON PAULINA-ST., SOUTH of Jackson-st.
50 feet corner of Union Park Place and Washington-st.
40 feet on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av., at a great bargain.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st., between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. Size of lots, 50x178 feet, to a 20-foot alley; price, only $150 per foot, on extraordinary terms; one-fifth cash, balance one, two, three, four, and five years, at 8 per cent. This property possesses every practical advantage, water, gas, horse and steam cars, and good neighborhood, while churches, schools, and stores are conveniently near.
For investment or improvement there is nothing cheaper or better in market. All who wish to avail themselves of the present rare opportunity should make immediate application. A glance at the property will satisfy anyone of its great beauty and desirability. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE, 563 Fulton-st.; in fine condition; with six large rooms, closets, water; deep lot to alley, with four years' cheap ground lease. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON MARSHFIELD-AV., very cheap, on leased ground. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$8,500, EASY PAYMENTS—A NEW first-class two-story cottage, on Stanton-av., near Wahpansch (Thirty-seventh-st).
Two-story frame house, with lot 150x140 ft (all grove), on Wahpansch-av., near Vincennes-road. $18,500, easy terms.
House and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., cheap; will exchange for vacant lots, South Side.
JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE AND HUBBS-sts., near Thirty-fifth, on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—21 PARK-AV. TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling, only a few doors from Union Park. Apply to GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW TWO-STORY house, 10 rooms, 308 Fulton-st. Will take cheap lot, balance cash. Cheap if taken at once. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—100 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS AT Humboldt Park, 20 per cent cheaper than any other surrounding property, on easy monthly payments. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OR TEN ACRES NEAR Humboldt Park. Choice property on easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—150X133 FEET, CORNER OF KEDZIE-av. and Madison-st. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 AND 50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., $45. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET EAST FRONT ON WABASH-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st. BLANCHARD BROS., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—LOTS ON WARren-av., just outside fire limits. $1,250 each. BLANCHARD BROS., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PRAIRIE AND CALUMET-avs. and South Park Boulevard. BLANCHARD BROS., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, corner principal streets, near depot, large lot, offered low. 100x136 feet, and good house, on Hyde Park-av.; only $6,250. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED HOUSES IN city, from $5,000 to $50,000; will show customers. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X125, DOUGLAS-PLACE, EAST OF Cottage Grove-av., near lake, south front. 50x150, Oak-av., $5,500, to a party who will build. BASH & SHAPLEY.

FOR SALE—66 FT. ON VERNON-AV., NORTH OF Wahpansch-av., under the market. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,000 EACH—ONE-HALF CASH take your choice or both. The two story frame houses, with lots, Nos. 437 and 439 Warren-av. I also have a cottage and lot near Union Park at $3,000; half cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FLOURISHING town—160 acres in the best part of Illinois, with railroad running through it, and town laid out near the centre, with depot, six stores, two elevators, hotel, church, school, and numerous residences, all built within the last eighteen months, six miles from any other town; surrounding country in the highest state of cultivation, abundant supplies of timber and coal near at hand, close communication with Chicago, and possessing all the elements of future prosperity; can all be laid out in town lots, and a fine speculation; a man that will take hold and retail out can make a handsome fortune. On account of several being interested, will sell cheap, or will trade for first-class Chicago or suburban property. For further description, plat of town, etc., apply to LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 320 ACRE FARM in Kansas, for suburban lots or acre property. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—KENTUCKY LANDS—100,000 TO 200,000 acres on waters of Kentucky River. Fine timber. Quantities of coal. Title clear. Price, $50 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY OR CHEAP city lots for well-located Iowa prairie, with perfect title. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT ON South or West Sides; price within $2,000. Describe property and address C. H. STEWART, Post Office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—50 TO 80 FEET IN "Burnt District," north of Lake and east of Wells-sts., for which $60,000 to $80,000 of good-paying South Side residence property will be taken as whole or part payment. Address JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av. P. O. Box 163.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 130 West Washington-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE or to exchange for a horse and buggy. Address G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A GOOD 7-octave piano in perfect order, rosewood case, iron frame, &c. Apply to No. 252 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU WHO ATTEND THE AUCTION sale at Highland Park to-day, take notice as you pass North Evanston, that I have several houses for sale at low figures. Small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Also two new Gothic houses in Glencoe which you will see as you pass, and which I will sell on the same terms. Secure a home now while you can. Next spring there will be a great call for houses. Lots for sale cheap, or houses to rent. Come direct to my office, near the depot at Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SEC. 32, 39, 13, being part of Hawthorne, beautiful land and near station. Extraordinary terms will be given.
Also, 13½ acres on North Branch of River in Sec. 23.
Also, 56 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13, west of Brighton, on Canal and railroad.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—400 FEET, CONvenient to the station, church and schools. Will be sold cheap if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES EAST OF AND FRONTING Douglas Park. 10 acres south of and fronting Douglas Park. STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 Market-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON FORTY-SEVENTH-st., just west of Western-av. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap, easy terms. GEO. V. BOYD, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR the depot, at from $125 to $300 each, weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. WM. O. COLE, 479 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AND LOTS, BET. Fortieth and Sixtieth-sts., west of railroad. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN PROPerty—34 acres, beautifully situated near Englewood Station. Easy terms. J. N. WETHERELL, 355 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 40, 13, FRONTING Armitage road, and on line of St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, near station; a splendid tract for subdivision, and very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES EAST OF CENTRAL Park and fronting on Lake and Fulton-st.; very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE CHOICE LOTS AT WASHington Heights can be had, for a few days, at $100 cash, $10 cash, and $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—2 BLOCKS, of 24 lots each; will be sold very cheap, for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV., JUST west of city limits; this land is subdivided into 99 large lots from 50 to 66 feet front each; the lots are staked off, and everything ready for retailing them. The property will be sold on 5 years' time, with privilege of release of lots. We think this a good investment. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN NORWOOD Park, several fine blocks and the choicest lots at very low prices. There is no suburb where property is cheaper, more beautifully and healthily located, or more certain to advance largely and rapidly in value. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—2 HOUSES, 8 rooms, with large lot; also, at Wilmette, near Evanston, house, 8 rooms, rent low to good family.
Apply to GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17, 271 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE PLACE, SOUTH OF THIRty-first-st, dwelling No. 25, containing 8 rooms, in good repair, with immediate possession. It is contiguous to steam and horse-cars, and rent only $35 per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOV. 1—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE No. 737 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY W. F. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE Agent, 229 West Madison-st, dwelling No. 166 Twenty-seventh-st, 10 rooms; $50 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; desirable location. Address X 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 112 PARK-AV. Rent, $100 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 865 HUBBARD-ST, NORTH corner Wood-st, closets, pantry, gas, and water. Inquire at 148 Ada-st, corner Hubbard.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 1534 Shurtleff-av., corner Thirtieth-st. Also, two new basements in same block. All improvements. Apply at 1008 Michigan-av., or 569 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MONROE-ST, near Ashland-av. Has all the modern improvements, and is complete in every respect. $150 per month till May 1. BASH & SHAPLEY, room 8, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, CORNER Cass and Illinois-sts. Will be completed in few days. Have all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON CARROLL-st., near Reuben; price $2,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON CALUMET-av., south of Thirty-third-st., Scammon-place, $45 per month. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 7 rooms, with bath room, &c., on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st.; price, $45 per month. Apply at 760 Wabash-av., ROOT & SONS.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND basement house on Michigan-av., near Peck court; immediate possession; none but first-class tenants need apply. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, WITH FURNITURE; hot and cold water, furnaces, &c. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 453 WEST LAKE-ST., SIX rooms; $40 and water rent. Apply at No. 20 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—A NEW AND VERY NEAT HOUSE, nearly furnished, for board of owner & wife. References required. Inquire of D. H. FLETCHER, 186 East Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle, double, and en suite; modern improvements, lake view. Low to permanent tenants. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—BY W. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., 3 rooms, gas and water, and water-closet, suitable for offices or housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, at 185 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 15 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, WITH VAULT, WATER, etc., at Room 18, 166 East Washington-st. Cheapest rent in the city.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, at 178 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, together or singly. Apply at 569 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with gas, use of bath-room, etc., to a gentleman. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or month; prices reasonable; hotel table for those who wish. Inquire at 179 Twenty-first-st., of Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENtleman, at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ONE SMALL FRONT BEDROOM WITH gas and use of bath-room. 849 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms. 264 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE suite and one single room. Location: Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Apply at 166 La Salle-st (basement), between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., Tuesday.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, at 54 South Morgan-st.; $12 per month, in advance.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts., rooms and halls heated by steam and hot air, and in every way most desirable, and to be kept in first-class European style. No housekeeping in the building. Apply between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. at Room 28.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFCES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND BASEments, in new marble front buildings, on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BY W. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE Agent, 229 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, 233 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, first floor, gas, water, and a water-closet, suitable for offices, or for any light business, or for housekeeping.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS IN THE GARrett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to O. LUNT, on premises.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STORE on southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Also, offices on the second and third floors, and a large hall on the fourth floor of the same building. Apply to HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A TENANT FOR A LIVERY stable to be immediately erected on Sherman-st., between Pacific Hotel and Rock Island depot. Apply at Room 28, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS SUITABLE FOR banking, insurance and law offices, at 88 LaSalle-st. Apply to HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, Room 28, No. 88 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, for married couple, no family, pleasant location, near Everett House; state terms. M D, 89 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS FOR light housekeeping for man and wife, with water on same floor, between Randolph and Van Buren-sts., east of Wood-st. Address E H H, 630 Burnside-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, West-Side preferred. Rent must be moderate. Reference exchanged. Address E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN ON THE SOUTH Side, suitable for a small family to live in. Address B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house on the South Side, north of Thirtieth and east of State-sts. Address giving location and price, ATTWATER, care Carrier No. 1, P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, three rooms for housekeeping in a house with private family, within 15 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge. State terms. D 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR EIGHTeen months, a first-class furnished house. Address T. L., 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

100,000 MEDIUM RED BRICK, READY FOR delivery. Samples can be seen at Room 11 Pheonix Block, corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY IN DRUG STORE. EXPERIence of one year or more. German preferred. 641 Canal-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMEN, and a boy for the notion department. Apply to L. BRAUNSCHWEIG, 167 North Wells-st.

WANTED—AT 390 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A GROcery clerk, one who is willing to make himself useful in doors and out when required, and has experience in the business. Good city references required. A German preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for a few days. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 311 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMEN immediately. References required. Apply at 482 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN. INquire at 167 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesmen with established connections in crockery. Good pay to the man. Apply to LOMER, HEINEMANN & CO., 721 State-st.

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN, GERmans preferred. Apply to SHANAHAN & WEST, 11 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART AND ACTIVE MAN to act as salesman and porter in a commission house. One not afraid of work and can influence city trade. State references and salary expected. Address D 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD TAILORS, JOURneymen. Employment immediately for one year at good wages. ANTON KIRREN, Boscobel, Grant Co., Wis.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS. MINERS MAKING large wages. Steady work guaranteed. For information apply at Vermillion Coal Company's office, 16 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAIR MAKERS. Steady employment given. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO WORK, IN TEAM or singlehand, on women's boots and slippers. Apply by letter or person, to T. McHALE & SON, 319 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—TWO SHOEMAKERS AT HIGHLAND Park by THOMAS BURK.

WANTED—TAILOR TO WORK BY THE WEEK. Sober single man, and Scandanavian or German, at 83 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER IMMEdiately; none but a competent workman need apply at WM. GRUS & CO. 172 West Washington-st.

WANTED—15 CARPENTERS AND 10 BRICKlayers. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st., up stairs. No Union men wanted.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE makers, 1 zinc spinner. Apply at the Zinc Ornamental Works, 154 Chicago-av.

WANTED—25 GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE makers and 5 or six helpers. Apply to J. H. WOOD, at new Sherman House, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS OR MILLwrights for inside work at paper mill, first building east of McCormick's works on North Pier.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN MAN TO ATTEND butcher shop. None but those who understand their business need apply. 472 West Catharine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLOCK TENDER AT No. 8 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars on West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, UNDER Burke's Hotel, 140 East Madison-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD BRICKLAYERS THIS morning at 88 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—AT 89 FULTON-ST., 20 JOINERS, 10 door moulders, 8 or 10 stair builders, 10 or 12 cabinet makers. Call immediately.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BELL HANGER in basement 72 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNning a Degener press. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKERS AND two first-class pants makers. Call at 132 and 136 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN COOK, GOOD WAGES, AT at 381 Wabash-av, in restaurant.

WANTED—A GOOD HAIRDRESSER, ONE THAT understands hair-work thoroughly in all its branches, at 328 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GASFITTER AND HELPER AT 239 West Randolph-st. DONNELLY & CO.

WANTED—3 PLASTERERS. COME EARLY THIS morning to 151 Walnut-st., and bring tools ready for work.

WANTED—ONE WOOD WORKER ON CARriage work, and one blacksmith's helper, at 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—TINNER. 297 WEST LAKE-ST.

WANTED—3 CABINET-MAKERS AND 1 TURNER. Corner Kenzie and Reuben-sts. None but first-class men need apply.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER, THAT IS A PRACtical machinist, with good reference. 378 West Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY TEAMSTER, FOR coal wagon; must know the trade and city or need not apply, at 243 West Randolph-st.; early.

WANTED—20 MEN TO DRIVE TEAMS; PERmanent employment. Apply to JOHN CONNOR, corner Thirty-first and Laurel-sts.

WANTED—A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO HORSES to ride on oyster wagon. Apply to D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALly useful. Must understand caring for horses, driving, etc. Apply from 7 to 9, or after 4, at 278 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, 74 State-st.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works or to Hon. [illegible], St. Joseph, [illegible] Daniel Ennis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, [illegible] J. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 229 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO & FULton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1306 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, COME AND SEcure your fall and winter job before it is too late. We can give you the best work and the highest wages on railroads, saw mills, brick yards, city work, farms, &c., if you apply early to A. ANDERSON & CO., 85 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR P. J. KENNEDY & Co.'s Levee work; pay $50 per month and board; 2,500 for Texas Central Railroad, $2.25 in gold or board; $3.50 per week; also 1,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, $2.25 per day, plenty of station work at big prices; free fare from St. Louis, or Cairo; 500 for the Wisconsin Central; 300 for the North Western Railroad; 200 for the Milwaukee & western; wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 100 saw mill hands, $25 to $30 and board; 100 for farm work, $26 per month and board; 200 for city work, $2.50 to $2.75 per day. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. to C. V. SNELL.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; INTELLIGENT, SMART, with good references; must live with his parents. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BOY OR MAN, WHITE OR COLORED, to do chores. 10 North Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS making beds; also a whitewasher, at Eagle Hotel, 80 West Water-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 50 LABORERS TO WORK ON C. N. W. R. R. Wages, $2 to $2.50. Free fare. A. ANDERSON & CO., 85 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 FARM HANDS, $26 PER MONTH, work all winter, fare furnished; 50 for Sparta Tunnel, $2.40 per day, work lasts till next May; 50 for saw-mills; 500 for railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin; 1,000 for tie-cutting, land-clearing, railroad and levee work South. Apply for cheap tickets to Southern Emigration Agency, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, AND MAKE himself generally useful. At Gold Leaf Manufactory, rear 101 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT FOR Menomonee, Wisconsin Central and Milwaukee and St. P. Railroad, wages from $2.25 to $2.50; entirely free fare. Also saw mill hands and 10 carpenters for city work. Apply to 25 West Lake-st and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25, board $4, fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands at $26 per month and a winter's work. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 50 West Randolph.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 390 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SOLICIT FOR the latest and best improved shuttle stitch sewing machine in the market; to men who will work good inducements are offered. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—TO HIRE AN ENGLISHMAN AND wife. The man for general work about a gentleman's place in the suburbs, and the woman to do general housework. A permanent place and good pay. Address, with reference, 804 State-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—MALE AND FEMALE, for something that takes on sight. Parties that wish to make money fast can call and investigate, or address CHARLES H. TAYLOR & Co., 92 Market-st., Room 32.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st., business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE NURSE FOR A young man that has a slow or typhoid fever. Apply at 181 East Madison-st., Room 7. G. A. SPRINGER.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK AND three waiters. Apply this morning at 124 Twenty-second-st., MANDEVILLE'S.

WANTED—SALESMAN—ONE WELL ACQUAINTed with capitalists and builders, to sell elevators, both hand and steam. Apply to STORER & OSGOOD, 122 to 128 Michigan-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, ALSO A boy, at Brush factory, 49 Congress-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART YOUNG MEN FOR an easy business in city and country, with $25 to $50 capital; $30 a week easily made. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—FIVE COLORED MEN FOR WINTER work; also men for teaming and farm work; good place. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK IN STORE AND TAKE care of horse. Apply at 89 South Water-st. G. S. WHITAKER.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS CANVASSers; pay liberal. Apply at 214½ East Madison-st., W. R. SUTTON.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TEN FIRST-CLASS restaurant waiters (white) at 42 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, to make himself useful in a fancy store. Call at 142 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INSURANCE SOLICITOR TO work exclusively for an agency of good Eastern Companies. Liberal terms will be made with the right kind of man. Address D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AS NIGHT WATCHMAN AND to keep an office clean. Address B, care Carrier 25, with references.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply Monday, at 230 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 187 West Van Buren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND BOARDing houses, hotels and restaurants. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby. Call at 985 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, AT 1254 INDIANA-AV., one to do second work, the other to do sewing and take care of children.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 489 WEST WASHington-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD FAITHFUL GIRL TO DO general house work in a family of three. Call on SMITH, at Room 37, Central Union Block.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1482 Prairie-av.

WANTED—301 WALNUT-ST., A GIRL 15 OR 16 years old to do housework in a family of three.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND SECOND girl, at 794 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS, CHAMBERmaid and kitchen girl. Inquire at 548 Wabash-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND KITCHEN GIRL for private boarding house. Apply at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT; ONE THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron, in a family of 3. Inquire at 914 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD DININGROOM GIRL; ALSO 1 second girl. Good wages. 112 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork to go to Hyde Park. Apply at 157 Fourth-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a boarding-house. Steady place for the winter and good wages. 126 Sherman-st., between Polk and Harrison.

WANTED—AT BAYLEY'S HOTEL, ON STATE-st., near Thirteenth, a first-class woman cook, one woman to do general housework, and a smart diningroom girl. None others need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 396 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. One that can cook, wash, and iron. 335 West Adams-st.

WANTED—500 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. NO office fee. Call at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN GIRL to do general housework. Call at 459 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 84 Langley-st. Wages, $4.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, SECOND-GIRL, AND a girl for general housework. Wages $4 to $5. 42 Hubbard-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS. THOSE of experience on first-class work can apply at 227 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK ON COATS, at 278 South State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—AT MRS. BISHOP'S DRESSMAKING parlors, 76 Twenty-fifth-st., two good finishers, and one good operator on Florence machine; also one kitchen girl. Useless for inferior help to apply.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWER ON CAPS AND furs, steady work given. 347 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO RUN A SINGER machine, at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER, ONE COMPETENT to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, at 113 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD HAND AT DRESSmaking; one who can speak German will find steady work at 776 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD NEW SHIRT IRONERS and 1 collar ironer, at West Side Laundry, corner of Adams and Desplaines-st. Situation permanent.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHERWOMAN FOR laundry and kitchen work, at CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE, 46 Desplaines-st., near Washington.

WANTED—20 BINDERY GIRLS. BRYANT, WALKER & CRAIG, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 250 East Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—CORNER RANDOLPH, a few young men will find pleasant rooms and best of board and lodgings, at $5 per week; day board, $4.

14 BISHOP COURT—SOME ROOMS FURNISHED and unfurnished. Everything first-class. Terms reasonable.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHed room, in good location, with or without board, to a single gentleman.

116 NORTH CLINTON-ST.—GOOD ENGLISH board, $4.50. E. COWIN, Proprietor.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM, $6. Day board, $4 per week.

200 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can have a pleasant front room, with board, and a few single gentlemen, in a private family.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BACK PARLOR suite, nicely furnished. Also, one single room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST. CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms, first-class table, private family.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find nice rooms and the best of board at reasonable rates.

396 WEST RANDOLPH—BOARD WITH NICELY furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a single room.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with first-class board for one gentleman.

607 WEST MADISON-ST, NEAR UNION PARK—Gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen can have good board and pleasant rooms.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST, NEAR UNION PARK—two suites of unfurnished rooms, with board. The location and accommodations are in every particular first-class.

WEBER HOUSE, 136 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $9 per week. Day board $5. Transient $2.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife; also a room for two gentlemen, to rent, with board. References required.

43 HUBBARD COURT.—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for two or three gentlemen. Also accommodation for day boarders.

99 TWENTY-NINTH-ST—TO RENT, A FRONT PARlor and front chamber, with alcove, to a married gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with board; good neighborhood, and convenient to cars and bus. Apply on premises.

143 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—RESPECTABLE boarders wanted.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED rooms; also, board by the day or week.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ALCOVE rooms with good board. References exchanged.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO gentlemen, with first-class board. References exchanged.

566 MICHIGAN-AV—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentlemen; also a barn for horses. A. W. ALLESHE.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentlemen. Also a barn for 3 horses. A. McALLISTER.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, for gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first-class. References required.

806 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH ONE UNfurnished and one furnished room, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

855 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, for two gentlemen, in private family; has bath-room adjoining; desirable location; references.

NORTH SIDE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house new brick, with modern improvements. 252 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EXPLORATION IN Africa; the Herald's Stanley expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; elaborately and profusely illustrated with full page engravings, together with fine maps. This volume will contain a complete account of Mr. Stanley's finding of the great African Traveller, and of his wonderful experience in the Wilderness. A full account of all great explorers in that unknown country, which is described as the division of the world. A most interesting and valuable volume. Send for circulars or send one dollar for canvassing book and name territory desired. Address Union Publishing Company, 133 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SOAP ON SAMPLE. Good inducement. Apply at 611 West Indiana-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WATCH FREE—MEN AND women can clear $18 to $24 a week with our Golden needles. Ladies caskets, $29; watch free to agents—on $3 to $20 capital in city or country. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago, Room 17.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR some of the best paying articles in the market. A. M. RICHARDSON, 132 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR SEWING MAchines don't fail to call and make yourself acquainted with the improved Grover & Baker shuttle stitch; it runs light and does a greater range of work than any other in the market; it has no equal as a family sewing machine. Office, 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 307 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given if desired; open day and evening; canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 328 West Madison-st.; branch, 169 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE given by OLIVIA OLAUS, 773 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE notion house by a reliable young man who thoroughly understands the business; references, etc. Address A 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general clerk, by a gentleman of experience; would take a small salary at first, being anxious to get employment quickly; good references. Address M 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 28, from Connecticut, in a wholesale grocery. Is a thorough, practical bookkeeper. Understands real estate and banking business thoroughly. Best of references. Address N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE WHERE business habits can be formed and trustworthiness appreciated. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO is attending business college, to work afternoon and morning in store. Address T. J., Bryant & Stratton's College, Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY store, by a young man; has had 6 years' experience. Address T H, 482 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, or in any office where there is writing to be done; penmanship very good. Best of references. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE, out of the city by a young man with nine years' experience, and best of recommendations. Address, for 5 days, X 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE, by a young man with nine years' experience, and best of recommendations. Address, for 5 days, X 37, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY engineer, a job to take charge of engine and boiler, and do repairs. Address X 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. HAS been three years at plumbing, and would go one year under instruction at $3 a day. Address 481 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN FAMILIES in want of good Scandinavian girls, please call at MRS LAGONI'S office, 88 West Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, competent man, with good recommendations. Can take care of steam or hot air apparatus. Address J M, No. 328 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN SOME private family; is capable and trustworthy; is well acquainted in the city, and has good city references. Address O 27, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. SPARROW, 155 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-TENDER, STEWard, or janitor; good reference; given age 28. Address B S, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING SALESman on salary or commission, by a young man, 33 years of age, who at the present is employed by one of the largest wholesale dry goods house in the city; speaks three different languages. Address X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BARtender of many years' experience, in a hotel or saloon. Inquire 64 and 66 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TENOR singer may be employed in any capacity, by addressing W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STOVE PORTER AND general assistant; a steady, sober, reliable man; a stranger in the city; understands selling, repairing, putting up, mounting, bricking, and everything connected with the business. Anybody in need of such help will please call on WILLIAM TATE, 48 Coolidge-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN MAN and wife, together; 1 pastry cook; 3 chambermaids; 2 dining room girls; 5 housework. Girls, call. 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS night watchman, or will accept any other inside occupation where he can make himself generally useful. Can give good city reference as to character for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address JOHN SMITH, 101 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. 47 Ontario-st., in the rear. Apply for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as second girl or to do sewing in a first-class family. Call at 261 South Halsted-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO GENeral housework for small family. 384 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS (SWEDE and German) in private family, as cook and second girl. 109 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family to do general housework. Please call at 150 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, as cook in a respectable private family. Call at 467 West Twelfth-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO DO second or chamber work in one family, if possible, or near together. Can be seen at 454 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Please call for 2 days at No. 10 Trubee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN a private family; one to cook and the other to do second work. None need apply only those willing to pay good wages. Please call at 464 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, American girls, in a first-class private family, those that understand their business; no objection to South Side. Please call at 428 South Green-st., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light work and sewing in a private family. Call at 108 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS second girl in respectable family, other as laundress. Call at 899 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work; best of references. Call at 168 Brown-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in private boarding-house or family, by day or week. Call for two days, 324 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LAUNDRY WORK, or cooking in a private family. Apply at 689 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small, private family. Apply or address 200 Fourth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family by a competent girl. Apply at 184 North Reuben-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook and other for second work, either together or separate; South Side preferred. Call or address, Monday, 393 West Taylor-st. Best references.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, IN A family, for the winter. Can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address O 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, cutter, and fitter wishes daily or weekly engagements in first-class families, or will take work home. Call or address, DRESSMAKER, 219 West Adams-st., side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TWO YEARS' LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE, located in the best business portion of West Madison-st., with stock of gents' furnishing goods and store fixtures. Address STANLEY, care Carrier 73.

A HALF INTEREST IN MY LIVERY, BOARDING, and Sale Stables for sale; reason, too much business for one man to attend to. 40 and 42 Harmon-court. H. C. BRADLEY.

A SPLENDID SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXtures, for sale; a fine pigeon-hole table; and house having 6 rooms above; rent low, and business good. Apply 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

BOOK STORE AND NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE—IN a city of 4,000 inhabitants; splendid trade; no other depot in the city. For information inquire of the Western News Company, Chicago.

BUTCHER DOING A BUSINESS OF 12 TO 15 beeves a week, everything in good order and first-class shop, will be sold cheap. Apply 803 South Clark-st., between Polk and Harrison.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE, CHEAP, FULL stock of goods, stand West Side. Owner wants money. L. H. FREIBERGER, 519 South State-st.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—FOR SALE—ONE of the best paying restaurants, in the very best location of the city, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS, choice stock, cheap; good reasons for selling. For particulars address J. PHILLIPS, Druggist, Princeton, Ill.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, in excellent location, very cheap. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED PAYing business, in this city, for sale. Best opening in town for $1,250. KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A BAKERY AND confectionary for sale for $1,500. Rent $30 a month. A good business can be done. GEO. JOHNSON, 63 Twenty-ninth-st.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR LADY OR GENTLEman with about $1,800. Stock and good will of paying millinery store on West Madison-st. for sale at invoice price. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st.

$150 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND CONFECTIONary store in good location, and doing good business. Inquire at 228 West Randolph-st.

$300 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the cigar store No. 45 North Canal-st.

$500 CASH AND YOUR TIME AS CASHIER and bookkeeper will secure half interest in $1,000 stock and a genteel business clearing $300 cash monthly, well-established and permanent. 118 East Washington-st., Room 20.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $2,000 to $5,000 in the manufacturing of cigars in a well established concern. For further information call at the store of W. STRAUS & Co., No. 9 South LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of between $5,000 and $10,000, to join a party in a first-class manufacturing business in Chicago; none will bear the strictest investigation. As I mean business, principals only will address B 14, Tribune office, naming time and place for interview.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST LEGITIMATE business in this city, a capital of $5,000 can be doubled four times within one year. Any temperate business man. Call at Room 12, 189 West Madison-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $800 cash to take an interest in a well-established cash business, now paying well and can be increased. If you are ready for business, address S 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A NO. 1 BUSINESS MAN, with $400, can hear of a capital chance for investment, by applying to C. V. LULL, NO. 28 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,487.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT PUBLICITY, REPORT, all law business done. [illegible], Attorney, State and United States. [illegible]

OPPOSITION TO CRIME.

Meeting of the Citizens' Committee Last Evening.

A General and Full Expression of Opinion on the Liquor Question.

A Majority of the Committee in Favor of Enforcing the Sunday Law.

The Citizens' Committee held a regular semi-monthly meeting at the office of the Tax Commissioner, City Hall, last evening, President Greenebaum in the chair. There were present Messrs. Caulfield, Wahl, Huck, Wicker, Wilce, Derrickson, Bietz, Turpin, Prindiville, and Holden.

A communication was received from P. W. Gates, declining to serve on the Committee on account of ill-health and too much business. He sympathized with the movement, and regretted that he was not able to do the work.

His resignation was accepted, and H. D. Colvin was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following resolution, presented at the last meeting, was taken up:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the sale of all intoxicating drinks, including malt or fermented liquors, ought to be prohibited absolutely from Saturday night at 10 o'clock until Monday morning.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to enforce the laws to this effect, from this date.

The President stated, that, since the resolutions were introduced the Committee of Fifteen had waited on the Mayor, and the Mayor had notified the Police Commissioners to enforce the ordinance; they had instructed the Superintendent to do it; and he did not think it would be necessary for the Committee to take any action regarding it. He had walked upon the principal streets on Sunday, and, while unusual quietness prevailed, it was apparent that no efficient measures had been taken to enforce the law.

Mr. Turpin thought the passage of the resolutions would give force to the request of the other Committee; if they were not adopted, the Mayor might assume that the Committee did not approve of the Sunday ordinance. The action taken by the Temperance Committee should not relieve the Citizens' Committee from an expression of their views.

The President was in favor of having the ordinances enforced; if they were not, the people would have contempt for law, and the community would become demoralized. He would prefer an ordinance similar to the one in force in European towns. There the saloons were closed from Saturday evening until 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, remaining open until 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The idea was to keep the saloons closed while the people were in church; when going home they could procure a drink if they wanted it.

Mr. Wicker said the ordinance had been on the statute books several years, and had never been enforced; it was considered dead, and it seemed to him any effort to enforce it now would be futile, unless the authorities were backed up by a majority of the people. He was opposed to undertaking anything that could not be accomplished. If, after the election, all good men joined together, it could be enforced. For twenty or thirty men resolved to enforce it, when 300 were opposed to the enforcement, would fail. He believed its enforcement would result in good, but that another ordinance would be necessary, instructing the Board of Police to enforce it. When nine-tenths of the people were against it, he did not believe it would be wise to enforce it.

Mr. Turpin did not believe nine-tenths of the people were opposed to its enforcement. The Committee was appointed to devise means for the suppression of crime; in the judgment of many, the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday would do much toward it. He believed its enforcement practicable. They could not expect to stop men who drink on week days from drinking on Sunday. Men who work during the week, having nothing else to do, go to the saloon and drink and become maddened by liquor. This should be prevented. If the Mayor issued a proclamation, saying he should revoke the license of any saloon-keeper who violated the law, crime would be diminished. He did not think the election should figure in the proceedings. As a committee, they should know no party, or assist this or that party in accomplishing their ends.

Mr. Holden did not believe any Legislature was prepared to vote to allow any business to be carried on on Sunday. By allowing saloons to open between 2 and 7 p. m. on Sunday would legalize the traffic on that day.

Mr. Derrickson thought one half of the saloon keepers would be willing to close up their places on Sunday if all would do so. If the Mayor would inspire the people with his courage and strength of will, as he had with his ability and integrity, the object would be accomplished. If the Mayor appealed to them they would back him up.

Mr. Wicker had not observed any disposition on the part of the Mayor or the police authorities to enforce the law. If a new ordinance was passed by the Council requiring its enforcement both would do their duty. He offered the following amendment to the second resolution:

And the Common Council be requested to aid the Mayor in such enforcement, by a resolution of its body, to the end that the ordinance be enforced.

Mr. Wilce believed if the ordinance was enforced, in a short time nine-tenths of the people would be in favor of it. It would be beneficial even to the persons who were now opposing it. He thought saloon-keepers should be notified to close, and if they did not, let the authorities attend to them.

Mr. Prindiville considered that nearly all crime resulted from drinking whiskey. The Sunday law was a good measure, and he was in favor of enforcing it, even if the majority of the people were opposed to it.

The President said there were a great many good people who liked to have a drink on Sunday afternoon. Should they be denied, was a question to consider. It was as necessary for some men to have whiskey as it was for ladies to drink tea.

Mr. Derrickson did not look at the question from a theological standpoint; it was a question of order and peace in the community.

Mr. Caulfield said the object of the Committee was not to produce an ephemeral effect, but a lasting one upon the community. Experience had proved that a Sunday law could not be enforced. While he was not opposed to it, looking at it in a practical way, he did not think it could be enforced by a handful of policemen. He did not believe the Mayor had the power to enforce it. The police force must be increased, and enforced; all classes of saloons should be closed. He was willing that the experiment should be made, but he was apprehensive that drinking would be transferred from the saloon to the family circle; the women and children would get hold of it, and there would be murders in the bed chamber instead of in the street. The Committee was appointed not so much to enforce morality and temperance as to prevent crime. No people could be made moral by legislative enactment. The churches should establish temperance lodges and educate the people to avoid liquor.

The President believed a total abstinence law to be unjust; it would interfere with individual rights; Christianity did not require it, nor did Judaism; he believed Moses and Jesus were both in favor of a glass of wine.

Mr. Wicker did not think twenty or thirty people should get up and say "We the people, etc., demand that the law shall be enforced." Such a proceeding showed their littleness and want of knowledge of human nature. If a majority of the people were favorably inclined toward the ordinance, it should be enforced.

Mr. Prindiville remarked if they intended to wait for the people to come forward, they would cease to exist long before the meeting. If the Committee were agreed that anything was right, they should take action. If the Mayor would revoke the licenses of the saloon-keepers for a violation of the law, they would close every Sunday.

Mr. Derrickson said all the licenses had in them a provision that the saloons were to be kept closed on that day.

Mr. Huck was opposed to closing all the saloons on Sunday. He believed in shutting up a saloon if there was any disturbance among those drinking at the bar or tables.

Mr. Derrickson offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions, and it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to enforce the laws concerning saloons on Sunday.

Mr. Wahl said he was teetotally, from principle, opposed to whiskey. He believed education was the only remedy for drunkenness.

The President announced the following standing committees.

Mayor and Council—Wilce, Wahl, and Hesing.
Superintendent and Police Commissioners—Canfield, Prindiville, and Turpin.
Police and Criminal Courts—Derrickson, Wicker, and Bietz.
County Commissioners—Pierce, Hoyne, and Huck.
State Legislature—Dexter, Holden, and Jewett.

The President stated that he had been investigating several subjects, and had found evidences of rottenness in the administration of justice and in the police department. Life, however, was much safer in Chicago now than it was a month ago. He was of the opinion that there should be no right of appeal from the Criminal Court to the Supreme Court, after a jury had unanimously pronounced their verdict.

Mr. Caulfield said the writs of error were always granted on insignificant technical points. The Governor should be relieved of the power to commute a sentence.

The President remarked that vicious characters feared speedy punishment, and that was what should be meted out to them.

Mr. Prindiville did not think it would be proper to do away with the right of appeal. The law should be changed so as to require the Supreme Court, when they granted a *supersedeas*, to pass upon the question immediately.

The President said what the Committee proposed to accomplish would come before them in the shape of drafts of laws, and be fully discussed.

The meeting then adjourned.

REFORM AND RECONCILIATION.

Great Liberal Rally in the Third Ward Last Evening.

Stirring Addresses by Messrs. Turner, Hoyne, and Fuller.

The Duty of Democrats at the Approaching Election.

A Liberal meeting of citizens of the Third Ward was held last evening at the South Side Headquarters, No. 454 Wabash avenue. There was a large attendance. Mr. James McKindley presided.

MR. LEWIS

spoke of the frauds perpetrated in Pennsylvania, and was convinced that there was greater necessity for continued action on the part of the Liberals if the Republic was not to be handed over to the most corrupt and unprincipled men in the country. He called attention to the local ticket, and contrasted the nominees for State's Attorney. Mr. Reed made a speech, blaming the Supreme Bench because murderers were not hung, and then wrote a private letter apologizing for what he had said. It was read from the bench and returned to the writer without note or comment, showing what the Supreme Court thought of the State's Attorney of Cook County.

HON. THOMAS J. TURNER

said he had been chosen as a candidate for State's Attorney for what reason he did not know, and, while he did not seek the nomination, he felt it was his duty, as it was the duty of every man, to take the place assigned to him in the line of battle, and perform his part as became a man and a citizen. The question before the people was that of the Government against the people. The conduct of the Government in its diplomacy in connection with the Alabama claims and our relations with Spain and Cuba was unworthy of the nation. The exchange of offices for presents, and the nepotism of the President, were, if not criminal, at least disgraceful and reproachful. Our Government, like Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion. If one half that was charged against the Administration was true, people could not, if they had any respect for the Government, vote to continue the agents of that Administration in power. [Applause.] The Liberal Republicans had nobly done their duty, and Democrats should come forward and perform their part. [Applause.] With the exception of himself, an excellent ticket had been put in the field for local officers, and every good citizen should sustain it from now until the day of election, and especially on that day. [Applause.] Success was simply a matter of time. The principles that were at the foundation of the Liberal cause were eternal, and would ultimately prevail. The country had to be saved from a more insidious foe than ever threatened its existence, and Democrats and honest Republicans should unite with each other to accomplish that end. [Applause.]

HON. THOMAS HOYNE

thought the country was in more danger to-day than ever before, and all good men should come to its rescue. Ordinarily the election in Pennsylvania would be discouraging, but considering the shameless frauds by which it was carried, frauds that offended the moral sense of the American people, there was more reason for hope than otherwise. The people could not help being disgusted at frauds that threatened Republican form of government. A dishonest candidate for Governor was elected by dishonesty. Even Grant men could not but admit that the State of Pennsylvania was carried by frauds. The American public mind had received a shock that would rouse it to see how the whole system of government was endangered by the practice of unblushing and outrageous fraud. The men who manufactured and counted up Hartranft's majority had overdone their work, and there could not fail to be a reaction before the November election. [Applause.] The Bourbon element was made up of men who abused the confidence of the Democratic party, and brought reproach upon its good name during the war. They were now following Logan and Butler, and others who were traitors to that party, and joined the Republican party simply to get office. Not to vote for Greeley was to indorse Grant. The man who did not vote for Greeley impliedly supported the Administration and its errors and corruption. The only road open to the people to-day to preserve their country from the abuses of the Administration, was by way of Cincinnati and Baltimore. [Applause.] The way in which the President and his Cabinet meandered to the sea-shore and all over the country from their posts of duty was a novel but a dangerous and unprecedented practice. Suppose Mayor Medill went away and let the city run itself as it pleased, would the people stand it? He did not think they would, and yet the men who had sworn to support the Constitution and execute the laws of the United States were absent from the seat of Government for months at a time. Public officials had been mainly engaged for the last half year in making arrangements and using all their power and patronage to re-elect themselves. The question with each man should be what he could do for his country, and it was the solemn duty of every citizen to devote himself earnestly to the work of regenerating his country and of electing an honest man to the exalted office of President. [Applause.]

HON. MELVILLE W. FULLER

asked if this was a Government of the banks or of the people, for the frauds that were perpetrated in Pennsylvania could not have been successfully carried out without money, and that money was furnished by banks and corporations. It was their money which elected to the office of Governor, a man who should be in the Penitentiary. [Applause]. There were Liberal Republicans enough in the country to elect Mr. Greeley, if Democrats only stood up to the rack, and it was the first time Democrats went back on an effort to secure a good and upright Government. A wise and frugal Government was demanded, and if Democrats wanted it they could have it with Mr. Greeley. He would vote for him, if no other Democrat in the country did. [Applause.] The one-term principle, and the reconciliation of the whole country were involved in the election. The country could not be healthy while nine dead States were in contact with it. The Administration made war at home and reserved pusilanimity for foreign nations abroad. The Alabama treaty claimed consequential damages and then backed down just like a lawyer who claimed $500,000 damages, and then was satisfied with a cent. [Laughter]. The result of the precious contract at Geneva, was that Spain was about to claim damages for vessels fitted out in this country to engage in the war for liberty in Cuba. The course of the Administration was analyzed at length in an eloquent and witty speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

Suicide of a Methodist Clergyman.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Rev. J. F. Kennedy, of Delaware, O., Financial Agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, committed suicide in the cellar of his own house in Delaware, yesterday, by shooting through the head with a revolver. He was recently Presiding Elder in the Northern Ohio Conference, also a member of the Committee charged with the investigation of the New York Book Concern difficulties. The late loss of two daughters by death is supposed to have brought on insanity. He leaves a widow.

THE COUNCIL.

The Board of Police Throw a Bombshell Among the Aldermen.

They Seize the Missile and Attempt to Hurl it Back.

West Side Water Works Site—Omnibus Racing, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, Ald. Dixon, Otis, Coey, Thompson, McGennis, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Gill, Cleveland, Gardner, Lengacher, Stout, Schmidt, McCaffrey, McGrath, Carney, Woodman, Clarke, Bond, being present. Ald. Gill was chosen Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Ordinances for the opening and extension of Arnold and Logan streets were referred to the Board of Public Works.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, asking the passage of an order authorizing the issue of bonds to satisfy $39,000 of bonds coming due December 1, 1872. It was referred.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

A communication was received from the Board of Police, signed by Commissioners Talcott and Sheridan, requesting the passage of an ordinance compelling the closing of all saloons at 11 o'clock p. m., and fixing the penalty for violation of the ordinance at not less than $10, or more than $100.

A motion was made to refer the ordinance to the Committees on Police and on Licenses.

Ald. Holden was opposed to the motion. The Board of Police were shirking their duty, and trying to shift the responsibility upon the Council.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the ordinance to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Ald. Holden appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Ald. Gardner and Dixon supported the appeal, declaring that the Board of Police sought to make a scapegoat of the Council.

Ald. Daggy sustained the ruling of the Chair.

The Chairman said it would be a discourtesy to the Board of Police to refuse to refer the ordinance to a committee.

The vote on the appeal stood: Ayes, 15; noes, 13.

Ald. Daggy wished to withdraw his motion to refer to the Committee on Police. Permission was refused. The motion was defeated, by a vote of 11 for and 18 against.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Licenses was lost, by a vote of 8 for and 21 against.

Ald. Dixon inquired if a motion to refer back to the Board of Police was in order.

The Chair said it was not in order.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to place the ordinance on file. The motion was lost by a vote of 7 for and 21 against.

Ald. Otis moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. McAvoy moved to refer to a special committee of five. Lost by a vote of 6 for and 23 against.

Ald. Bond moved to refer to the Committee on Fire-Water (Fire and Water).

Ald. McGrath was in favor of referring it to the Superintendent of Police.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to refer to the Police Commissioner who didn't sign the report.

Ald. McAvoy moved to waive the engrossment of the ordinance. He proceeded to say that he didn't believe the engrossment ought to be waived. He doubted whether the saloons could be closed in Chicago. The Police Commissioners already had sufficient power to close the saloons under the law already in existence. In a great city, 11 o'clock was only the edge of the evening. At that hour the Council would only just have adjourned, and, as for himself, he couldn't get up to Twenty-second street without a little refreshment. He was in favor of referring the matter back to the Board of Police.

Ald. Woodman moved to refer back to the Board of Police, with instructions to report to the Council what the law is relating to the liquor-selling question.

Ald. Gardner proposed an amendment, asking the Board if the present law is enforced.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it was an impertinent inquiry.

Ald. Gardner inquired who constituted the Chair the judge as to whether or not a motion was impertinent. It was a frequent practice of the Council to inquire concerning the enforcement of ordinances.

Ald. McGrath favored the reference of the matter to the Corporation Council for his opinion as to the legality of the ordinance. The Board of Police were trying to use the Council as a football, and he moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Bateham thought that the ordinance was sent to the Council in good faith, and it should be treated with consideration. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, in order to act understandingly. A large and respectable element of the people were asking for relief from the evil of tippling, and they should receive respectful treatment at the hands of the Council.

Ald. Gardner spoke at some length on the question, and was called to order by the Chair. He insisted that he was in order, whereupon Ald. Gill threatened to leave the chair. Ald. Gardner said he didn't care whether he left or not. Ald. Gill forthwith left the chair, but was induced to resume it.

The previous question was called on the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and it was carried by a vote of 15 for and 14 against.

SITE FOR WATER WORKS.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works senting forth the urgent necessity for at once purchasing a site for the new pumping works, for which propositions have been received from R. P. Derrickson and S. J. Walker, the former offering for $50,000 Lot 247, excepting the north 25 feet; Lots 246, 245, 244, and the north 25 feet of Lot 243 in Green's South Branch Addition; and he will also sell lots 238, 239, 240, and 241 in the same addition for $50,000; while Mr. Walker offers for $63,000 cash a strip of land on Ashland avenue, beginning at the line of the railrord street near Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street; thence south 528 feet, which will include Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 41 on Ashland avenue in Walker's Dock Addition; the depth of the lots being 241 feet, extending from Ashland avenue to the new water slip, and 200 feet along the slip, the whole containing about 132,000 square feet. The proposition embraces an offer to give a depth of water of 14 feet, and construct a dock on the whole of the strip fronting the site, to be completed within 12 months from date; the title warranted perfect in all respects. The Board recommend the acceptance of the Walker offer, and submit an ordinance authorizing the purchase of that lot.

Ald. Holden moved to refer to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Daggy offered an amendment directing the Comptroller to withhold from S. J. Walker the sum of $26,207.82, the amount delinquent taxes for 1869, 1870 and 1871, due the city from S. J. Walker and H. H. Walker.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

FRANKLIN STREET OPENING.

Ald. Dixon offered a resolution inquiring of the Board of Public Works the cause of the delay in opening and extending Franklin street from Madison to Adams street. It was passed.

OMNIBUS RACING.

An ordinance, offered by Ald. Dixon, prohibiting the racing of omnibuses, was referred to the Committee on Police. The ordinance forbids one stage to pass another while the latter is in motion.

Numerous ordinances for private drains, water service pipe, sidewalks and lamp posts were passed.

Engrossment was waived, and the ordinance was passed, authorizing the purchase of a lot for an engine house on Twelfth street, near May street.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The pretty comedy, "Leap Year," has not been played recently in the city, although it was formerly a favorite, and produced not infrequently. Its plot is simple, yet characterized by considerable ingenuity. All of Buckstone's plays possess a central idea—a dramatic purpose—which is generally developed with consistency and regard to stage proprieties. The heroine of "Leap Year," *Mrs. Flowerdew* (Mrs. Myers), is a handsome widow, whom her well-meaning husband has laid under testamentary obligations to marry again within two years of his demise, under penalty of having the large estate which he leaves her pass to a distant relative. The time has almost expired, and there seems no prospect that the terms of the will are to be completed. *Mrs. O'Leary* (Mrs. Allen), an Irish lady, a friend and relation of *Mrs. Flowerdew*, and still retaining a rich brogue in spite of an English education, compasses sea and land to find eligible husbands. She produces three persons who possess some desirable qualifications. The first is *Dimple* (Mr. McVicker), the cousin of *Mrs. Flowerdew*, a gentleman rather remarkable for simplicity than wisdom; the second, *Captain Mouser*, an army officer; and the third, *Sir Solomon Solus* (Mr. Lanergan), an elderly Baronet. The lady of the mansion, however, has fallen in love with her butler, who is pleasing in person, and bristling with poetical quotations, not always pertinent. *Mr. Dimple* is taken on trial for three days, but is discharged on account of his bacchanalian proclivities. *Captain Mouser* receives his dismissal on general grounds of dislike, and because he presents a bill of charges against *Mrs. Flowerdew* for time spent in courtship, tailors' accounts, presents, etc. *Sir Solomon* is presented by an ancient female called *Miss Desperate*, who has had her horoscope cast, and learns that, unless she marries within a given period, her speedy death is certain. This, in brief, is the plot, and there are the salient features of the play. Several of these features are rarely seen in modern dramas, and are piquant when so well presented as in Mr. Buckstone's comedy. It is not often that a husband is taken on trial, either on or off the stage, and that a lover, who supposes himself discarded, should bring a bill for damages, with items of trivial personal expenditure, is, to say the least, amusing. The introduction of the horoscope also has its merits. Mr. McVicker played the part of *Dimple*, which was not altogether new to him, with an excellent conception of its humor, and a fidelity of manner and expression that culminated in broad burlesque in the scene in which he receives *Mrs. O'Leary's* proposal of marriage, and brought down the house. Mrs. Myers was tastefully attired throughout the play, and with especial elegance in the last act. Her playing was ladylike and in keeping with her supposed character and surroundings, although greater force, intensity, and definiteness would, at times, have been desirable. The acting of Mrs. Allen was spirited, and her brogue had just about the distinctness that might have enriched the speech of a lady of Irish extraction, toned down by English life and culture. Mrs. Stoneall, as *Miss Desperate*, was a little too much like the Mrs. Stoneall in many pieces with which we are acquainted to seem altogether agreeable. Mr. O'Neil played the part of *Walker*, the butler, and infused into it much elegance and grace. A little more humor would have been to his acting like a delicate embroidery, and the avoidance of certain tones of voice, which are not exactly like croaking, but faintly suggest it, would have made the embodiment of his excellent conception more agreeable. Mr. Lanergan never does anything badly, but a little more delicacy of shading would have given his *Sir Solomon* a greater appearance of reality and completeness. The scenery was handsome, but gave no new revelation. There was but a single set, a drawing-room appointed in a costly manner, but it impressed the audience strangely that so great a variety of incidents should occur within the limits of a single apartment. Under Mr. McVicker's careful management, a prompter becomes a needless luxury, and a first performance as excellent as any that follow.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The second week of the season at Aiken's Theatre commenced last evening, with the first appearance of Mrs. James A. Oates' burlesque party, in the adaptation of Planche's musical extravaganza "Fortunio." From Theodore Thomas to the Oates troupe is a decidedly long step; but this did not prevent the assemblage of a very large audience, who came to be pleased, and did not require much to please them, and therefore went away satified. As far as the extravaganza itself is concerned, little need be said. The plot is very thin and feeble, the interest of the piece depending upon the extraneous matter which has been introduced, which consists of solos and concerted pieces, taken from the light Italian operas and Offenbach's works, burlesque dances, local hits, extraordinarily ridiculous gags, and the customary string of quartrains touching local and national matters,—a custom first introduced by Miss Lydia Thompson in her burlesques. In one respect Mrs. Oates' burlesques are to be commended. While imitating the Thompson business in most of its features she has omitted the vulgarities which were so frequent in the former. There was nothing morally objectionable in the performance last evening, and nothing which was in bad taste except on one occasion when the personal appearance of a well-known resident of this city was ridiculed. This was passing the limits of propriety, and we hope Mrs. Oates will have the good sense to forbid its repetition. It is neither courteous nor witty to ridicule a person's physique. Omitting this, Mrs. Oates is entitled to great credit for producing her burlesque in such an unexceptionable manner, where the temptations are so strong to overstep the bounds of good taste. The wit of the piece, like the wit of most of the latter-day burlesques, is almost unexceptionally stupid. Now and then a palpable hit was made, but as a rule the puns and jokes were atrociously bad, or so feeble that they were pointless. The music was not much better, although quite as good as that to which we have been accustomed in performances of this description. The only piece worthy of special commendation in the rendering was an adaptation of the well-known "A che voi," from "Martha," which was sung at the close of the first act with considerable spirit and expression, one of the singers being Miss Boudinot, who has done duty for years as a chorus-singer in the English and Italian opera troupes. As a rule, however, the singing was not of a character to endure criticism. Mrs. Oates saved it from universal censure by the dash and sprightliness with which she gave her solos, although she has very few ideas about the proper manner of using her voice. The orchestra did not add anything to the effect of the music. It was badly out of tune all the evening, and, notwithstanding the desperate effort of the leader, Mr. Bichl, by stamping and rapping the top of the piano with his baton, it lagged in its tempos abominably. As this was the first appearance of the orchestra, however, it will undoubtedly be improved in future. It is to be hoped so, at least.

Mrs. Oates, to use a cant phrase, is the same old sixpence. She is just as pretty, petite, vivacious, and garrulous as ever, and rattles off the text at such a rapid rate that it is very difficult to discover what she is talking about. Her irrepressible gaiety and vivacity, the perfect satisfaction she expresses with everything she does, and her perfect ease in stage presence, and the good terms she makes with the audience without being familiar, amply compensate for this defect. The remainder of the dramatic people are cheerfully stupid, except Mr. Crane and Mr. Pratt, who are excellent burlesque actors, and Mr Howson, who does female parts very tolerably, and in singing makes up in style what is wanting in voice. The piece is mounted very handsomely, the scenery is neat, and the costuming very tasty, and those who enjoy this sort of thing, and are contented with such small dramatic fodder, can go with the assurance that they will neither see nor hear anything to offend them. The proprietors of the theatre will greatly consult the comfort of their patrons if they will provide some means of warming the auditorium and stopping drafts. "Fortunio" will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Ada Gray played *Gilberte* in the emotional French drama "Frou-Frou," last evening, at the Academy. Miss Gray has not been recently in this city, the play has not been given for two years in Chicago, and several members of the company, for some weeks absent from the stage, made their reappearance; three circumstances which made the occasion novel and interesting. The audience was large, and the entertainment generally acceptable.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Although the weather was delightful last evening, the audiences at most of the theatres were limited in number, although of the size generally called "respectable." The minstrel business shared in the prevailing thinness, although the bill was excellent, and the people in attendance intelligent and appreciative. The music, both vocal and orchestral, was of good quality, and the acts had the old liveliness, and excited the customary amount of laughter. The only new people were the Reynolds Brothers, song-and-dance men, who were well received.

MR. SHEPPARD'S LECTURE.

Mr. Nathan Sheppard delivered his lecture on the "Philosophy of the Ridiculous," last evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, to a large audience. The lecturer has recently returned from an extended tour through Europe, and with apposite and amusing reminiscences of his journeyings he embellished his lecture. His production teemed with sparkling *jeu d' esprit*, which kept his audience in a constant strain of humor. Mr. Sheppard is a keen observer of men and things, an attractive writer, and pleasing in his manner of delivery. He delivers his second lecture, "Shut Up in Paris," at the Union Park Congregational Church, to-night.

—Two freight brakemen, who had been skylarking on the top of the cars, were killed at a bridge in Randolph, Vt., one night last week.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

Speech at the West Side Rink Last Evening.

The War of the Rebellion Fought Over Again.

A number of Grant men met in the Rink yesterday evening to listen to a speech from the Hon. Mr. Blaine. They were called to order by J. D. Ward, who nominated O. E. Moore for Chairman. He stated that Mr. Blaine had not yet arrived, but would soon be there. Mr. A. C. Hesing, who was present, was called on and made a few remarks, not in regard to National politics, but the candidates of the recent County Republican Convention.

MR. BLAINE

was then introduced. If not offensive to any supporters of the late Mr. Greeley, to make any reference to the late war, he would ask what they had to point to as evidence of the results of that struggle. The Union was maintained, and the rebellion conquered, but that was of the past. But what great results were there to show? So far as great results were concerned, there were the three important constitutional changes. Prior to this generation, for years there had been no changes in the Constitution,—none since 1802. During Mr. Lincoln's Administration an amendment was adopted abolishing slavery, and making it impossible in America. But it was found that merely declaring a man not a slave did not make him free, or give him power to defend himself, and a standing difficulty on the question of citizenship existed even up to the close of the war. A colored citizen of Illinois, the moment he got below the free States, was deprived of all his rights, and even a white citizen was deprived of free speech. Colored citizens of Maine, serving as seamen, were imprisoned on reaching a Southern port. Massachusetts had tried to test the point, but failed. Even at the close of the war there was no common standard of citizenship, three Southern States declaring no Northern State should determine the question of citizenship for them.

The Republican party, seeing that trouble, determined on another amendment. The founders of the Constitution had made it difficult to amend the Constitution. Yet this was adopted, and by it the very root of the evil was plucked up, and all troubles about citizenship abolished, and all persons were made citizens who were born or naturalized in the United States, and no State was allowed to abridge the rights of any citizen, Congress being given power to enforce the article. A case arose which tested the power of Congress under that amendment. At the close of the war all expected tumult and disorder at the South. But after patient waiting the disorder was found to continue, and there was a vast conspiracy against the rights of loyal men. A careful investigation had showed that in six years 23,000 men had been its victims, and more than six thousand killed. General Grant thought it time to stop it, and recommended action by Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment. That led to the Ku-Klux law. While pending, it had the aid of Mr. Greeley's pen and influence. It was adopted after a long debate, all who opposed it assenting that such legislation trampled on the great right of local self-government. But the bill, in brief, meant where the local authority could not or would not protect the citizen he could appeal to the Federal authority. It was a law applying to Illinois also, but Illinois protected its citizens. The Republican party declared then that the purpose of the last amendment was to centralize all powers necessary to protect the citizen. The war had been fought by the soldiery to secure a Government that could protect them. It was curious that a Government which always jealously protected its citizens abroad should not do it at home. He referred to the precedents set in the cases of Koszta and Dr. Houard, which constituted what some called shadowy claims. So he could not comprehend how the Federal Government could reach Spain, and yet, behold, could not interfere in South Carolina; but that was where the Democratic party left them.

Mr. Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, and, knowing it was necessary to have the Democratic nomination, also wrote a letter of acceptance to Cincinnati, which was a bid for the support of the worst wing of the Democracy, the Southern Rebel wing, and his letter was to please them. He deliberately agreed to give up the Fourteenth Amendment if they would vote for him,—and he read from the letter referred to, to prove it,—which, he alleged, contained all the old doctrines of the Democratic party on the subject of local self-government. He had agreed to throw citizenship to the Southern dogs if they would support him. Upset that amendment, and the country would retrograde immeasurably. The Cincinnati Convention was a remarkable body. It was called by discontented Free-Trade Republicans for revenue reform. It was called expressly as a Free-Trade Convention, and it wound up by nominating the highest protective man in the country. Some one was cheated; and the respectable members finally let out that Messrs. Reed, Fenton, Greeley, and Blair had managed it. To avoid laughter, they abandoned free trade if Mr. Greeley would give up Protection, and in making up a platform they expressed positive opinions on everything but the subject for which they were called together. He read the article on the subject of revenue reform, which he thought was drawing it pretty mild. Mr. Greeley, in his letter, had responded, and expressed the same sentiments, declining to do any vetoing as President, but to sign whatever was presented to him and to go it blind, and sign it in the dark. If it were possible to impeach a candidate for the Presidency he would like to take twelve Liberals and swear them in as a jury and then proceed to try Mr. Greeley. The Constitution defined the duties of the President. But Mr. Greeley practically stated he would not perform them. Every bill, when passed, went to the President for his approval or disapproval. Mr. Greeley had bound himself not to exercise a veto—not under any circumstances. The veto power was a most precious one, conferred for the benefit of the people, and no President should renounce its exercise.

He objected to Mr. Greeley because he had been saying all over the country that its great need was amnesty. He had been on the amnesty business in Congress, and no parallel could be found to the mercy of this Government to the rebels. In spite of four years of war and hundreds of thousands of dead, not one life had been exacted as a forfeit, not one dollar taken, and all rebels restored to full rights, except about 285 men, and they were deprived only of the right to hold office. Such leniency was incredible. For a brief rebellion in Paris 80,000 men had been banished. He was ready to meet Mr. Greeley on the issue of those 285 men, whom he wanted relieved. They were men who had violated their oaths as Senators, army officers, and Cabinet officers. The speaker then reviewed the record of Jacob Thompson, who, while fooling Mr. Greeley at Niagara, was organizing conspiracies to burn the cities of the North at night, Chicago included, and who failed on account of the detectives, etc. Now Mr. Greeley said one of the great objects of his party was to allow such men to hold office, and to enable loyal men to vote for them. Generally, amnesty was a wise policy, but for such men as Thompson, the original promoters of the conspiracy, so long as God spared their guilty lives, he wanted them to have the scarlet letter of treason emblazoned on their breasts.

But what of all that, so long as General Grant's father held a small Post Office? He then read some of these family appointments, and made little of them. Mr. Sumner had raised the issue and then cleared out for Europe. The gift-taking issue had also been raised by Mr. Sumner, who tried to convey the impression that military men had not previously received gifts. But General McClellan had been given a house, and so had General Sherman. Farragut and Porter had received immense sums of prize-money. Had Grant received prize-money for all he captured, he would have been richer than A. T. Stewart. Generals abroad, too, had been munificently rewarded, like Wellington, etc. They fought in wars of ambition; Grant in one in which great principles were at stake, and immense material interests involved.

During the campaign in Maine, Senator Trumbull tried to arraign the speaker for having packed the Committee to examine into the Navy Department. At the time Mr. Trumbull had said Mr. Blair was to move for a Committee, and he hoped the Committee would be fairer than some they had in the Senate. The Committee was made up of five, and had three Greeley men on it. It cleared the Secretary, and now Mr. Trumbull arraigned the speaker for packing the Committee. He and Mr. Sumner had an idea that an investigation committee must be favorable to finding the man investigated guilty. They wanted the Committees packed against a fair hearing of Grant's Administration, a statement he made on his character as a gentleman. The campaign had been one of lies. He did not intend to defend the present Administration, for it needed none. It pointed to peace at home and abroad, to peaceful triumphs, and to advance in material interests. It was a model American Administration.

GENERAL LOGAN

was called for, and said it was too late for a speech. They had heard a most convincing argument. It was not necessary for Republicans to make false charges. He had nothing to add to Mr. Blaine, but would call their attention to one thing. The Presidential question was settled. Now Illinoisans must look after the Legislature. He thought it would give Grant 50,000, but they would try to get up mixed Legislative tickets to deceive the Republicans, and they must look out for that. He would say nothing further, as he was soon to make several speeches in Chicago.

After brief speeches by one or two other gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

GOVERNOR KOERNER.

He Addresses the German Voters of the West Division—A Telling Speech by Our Next Governor.

A large and respectable crowd of people assembled last evening at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, to hear Governor Koerner discourse on the issues of the day, in the German language. The meeting was called to order by Charles Knobelsdorf, Esq., who introduced Carter H. Harrison, candidate for Congress from the Second District, who addressed the meeting at length, and then introduced Governor Koerner, who was very enthusiastically received. After thanking them for the enthusiastic reception, he said he would discuss matters in an honest, straight-forward manner. The Liberal Republican party was a young party, but its principles were quite old. The mission of the Republican party was fulfilled when slavery was abolished, and it was time that the South was put on an equal footing with the North. There was no opposition made to General Grant until it was found that he was entirely unfit to rule the people. It was childish to assert that the Liberal party was started because of the grievances of Sumner and Schurz. Had the party not been thoroughly corrupt, the thousand Sumners and Schurzes could not have accomplished such a movement. The Democrats were acting in good faith with the Liberals; their leaders had for years demanded a new departure; they demanded the same reforms as the Liberals, and, therefore, the alliance was a natural one. Justice was on our side. We ask Civil Service Reform, and the one-term principle, and he particularly referred to the fact that the President had the appointment of some 60,000 officers, and by a wrong construction of the Constitution could also discharge them. This gave him more power than the Czar of Russia had. The negroes generally supported Grant, but yet a few could be found at every place who are for Greeley, but who ever heard of an office-holder who was for Greeley? These men stood lower than a slave, because a slave knew no better, but they did. [Applause.] We battle to liberate the office-holders from slavery. Grant had made all appointments to reward friends, to punish enemies, and to create an army of servile slaves to himself. The German element has always had a political influence on account of its numerical strength, but since Schurz, Stalle, Hecker, and others have appeared in the political arena, they have always been recognized for wisdom and statesmanship. The men who ran the *Staats Zeitung* had no principle. Their only aim was "what pays best." They had advised the Liberals to nominate him, and promised to support him, and as soon as nominated they began to traduce him. He concluded with the advice not to vote for him because he was a German, but because they thought him superior to his opponent in all qualities which go to make a good Governor.

PACIFIC COAST.

Disaster on the Central Pacific Road—California Town Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The east-bound train jumped the track near Truckee, last night, and wrecked the baggage and mail car. Conductor D. S. Marshall, the Mail Agent, and another man were instantly killed. The head brakeman, Miner, had a leg smashed. One man is reported missing. No passengers are reported killed or injured. A special train has gone to the scene of the accident from Sacramento.

Newton, Eldorado County, was destroyed by fire last night.

Loss of the Steamer Lac la Belle.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—A private despatch from Racine says a boat with eleven men just came here from the propeller Lac la Belle. She foundered about twenty miles off, this morning at 6 o'clock. The passengers think all boats safe, and but few if any passengers lost. She belonged the Engleman Transportation Company.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—A private despatch to Mr. Engleman, from Racine, says only one of the Lac la Belle's boats has been heard from. Four or five boat loads and a raft left the wreck. Two boats started to the southward, and one to the northward. The other's course is not known. One of the boats was filled principally with ladies. The Captain is reported lost.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Another boat load from the Lac la Belle has arrived at Kenosha, including the Captain, H. W. Thompson, and the Purser, William Sanderson. The Lac la Belle sprung a leak at 12 midnight, and went down at 2 p. m. She was heavily loaded with flour, grain, and pork.

Funeral of the Victims of the Louisville Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—An immense crowd of people to-day attended the funeral of the Nolt family, the victims of the disaster of Friday evening.

The feeling in the community is unabated.

Rev. Dr. Heywood, a Unitarian clergyman, preached a sermon on the disaster to-day to a crowded congregation. An impression seems to prevail, and it is probably correct, that the architect and contractor were criminally negligent in the construction of the house which fell. The city papers are all urging a rigid investigation.

Large Purchase of Land in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, last Friday, sold to Geo. Grant, of London, England, twenty-four square miles in Ellis County, Kansas, lying on the railroad between Victoria and Smoky Hill Rivers. Grant will lay out a new town on the railroad, to be called Victoria; and bring from England in the spring a large amount of blooded stock, farmers, stock-raisers, &c., and make the land immediately productive.

Murder in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—This morning Wm. Frey, colored, aged 40, stabbed and killed his wife, Charity Frey, aged 35, and wounded her mother, who interfered. Frey had been badly treated by his wife who had driven him from home and sued for divorce. Frey gave himself up, confessed the deed, and said he wanted to be hanged immediately.

The Dorchester (Mass.) Tragedy.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Charles Lane, who was shot last night in Dorchester, died this morning. There is no clue to the assassin. The murder creates great excitement. Lane was a highly respected citizen. After receiving the wound, he declared that he knew of no enemy in the world. It is supposed that the assassin mistook Lane for some other person.

DIED.

LORD—Oct. 13, 1872, of consumption, William J. Lord, aged 27 years, eldest son of James T. Lord. Funeral from his late residence, 917 Indiana-av., Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GANNON—Oct. 1, 1872, at Dublin, Ireland, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Patrick Gannon, of Chicago, after a lingering illness, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Dubuque, Iowa, and Pittsburgh, Penn., papers please copy.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE MILWAUKEE & Fond-du-lac Railroad. Work 7 miles from Milwaukee; steady work all winter, wages $2 per day, free fare to the work. Board $3.50 and $4 per week. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON, agents.

WANTED—A BATH-ROOM GIRL AT 173 WEST Madison-st.; good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, AND scrub girls, at Bishop Court Hotel.

WANTED—A PRESS BOY; ALSO AN ERRAND boy. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS. GOOD WAGES and inside work. Address Z 161, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A SMALL room, comfortably furnished, at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND LAKE STREET PROPERTY, At Auction,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock, on the premises.

Being Subdivision of part of the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying north and fronting on Lake-st., and west of and fronting on Central Park; the Homestead of John Davlin, Esq., and known as the "Four-Mile House Property."

In this Subdivision there are 20 Elegant Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 Lots fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than two minutes' walk from Central Park Depot. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in five equal annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved security.

A Special Train of Cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and returning at 4:30 p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale, or take a ride to Central Park. All are invited.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the property.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Great and positive sale at auction of over 150 cases Boots and Shoes, BALMORALS, GAITERS, and SLIPPERS, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Don't fail to be at this sale, as every case must be sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction.

MESSRS. [illegible] ONI & CO.'S [illegible] Collection of [illegible] FINE FRENCH Bronzes,

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Carrara Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

At Store No. 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

Commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at [illegible] o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.

In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced.

Open for exhibition with catalogues Thursday morning, Oct. 17.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Our Regular Auction Sale Of Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Woollens, Dress Goods, Shirts, and Drawers, Ladies' Corsets, Hoisery, Notions, Etc., Etc.

Will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 16, at 9½ o'clock. Also, the entire Bankrupt Stock of Messrs. BAROUN & CO., consisting of Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

In Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests, On THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock.

Also, at the same time, a splendid line of Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

Regular Tuesday's Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, Army Overcoats, Dress Coats and Jackets.

Also a Line of Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Notions, &c., at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

800 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, ON Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 9 1-2 a.m.

All grades and styles of goods will be offered, including Several invoices of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, that must be closed.

Also a line of Men's Alaska and Beaver Boots, and Fur-Lined Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION, On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Of a large and well assorted stock of FANCY CHINA WARE, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, VASES and FANCY GOODS.

Retailers are invited to examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Genteel Furniture and Carpets, On Tuesday Morning, Oct. 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock.

Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Chairs, Crockery, Chromos, Plated Ware, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.